CITY ON A HILL

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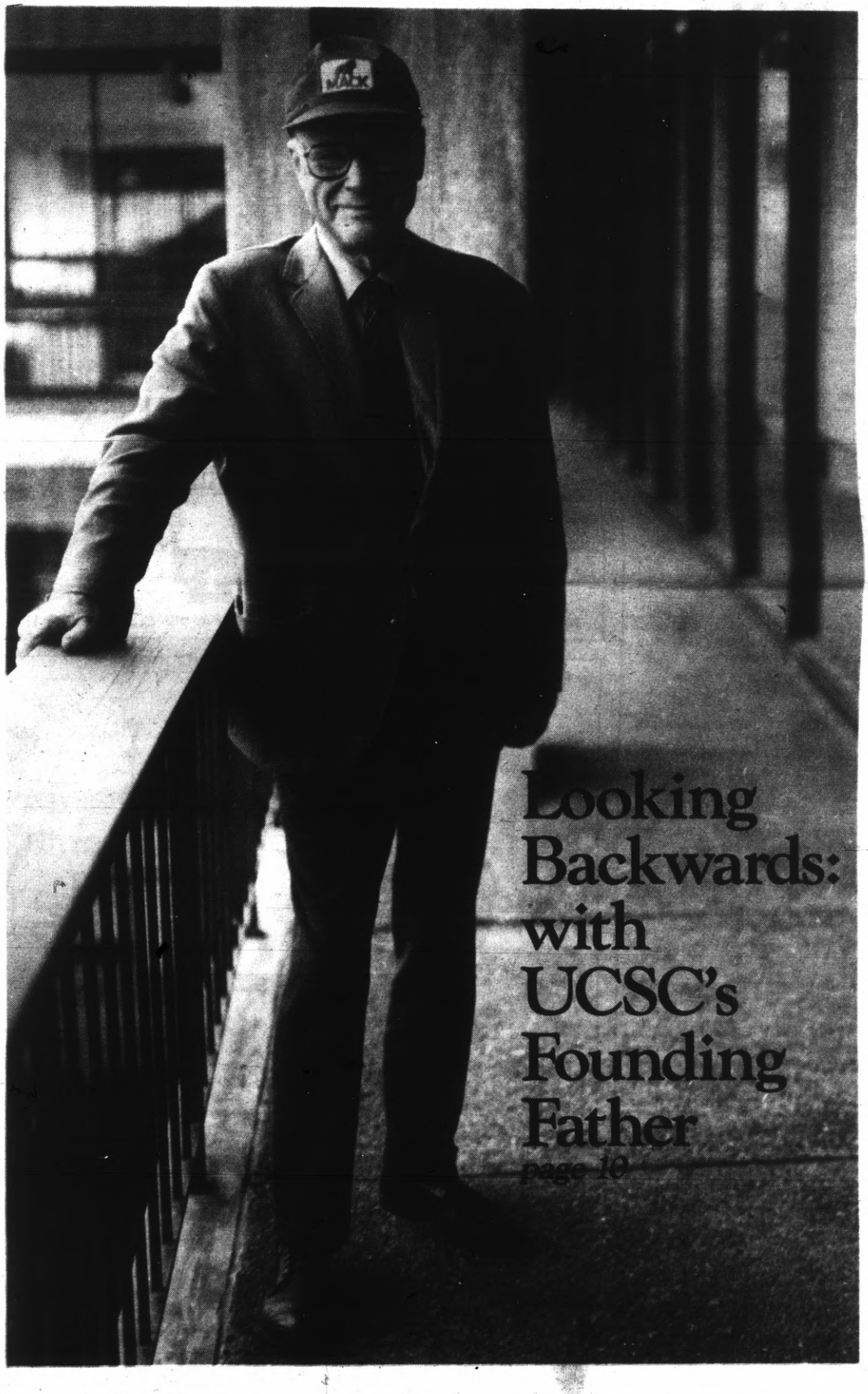

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CITY ON A HILL

STAFF

"The Best Weekly in the State"
California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1982
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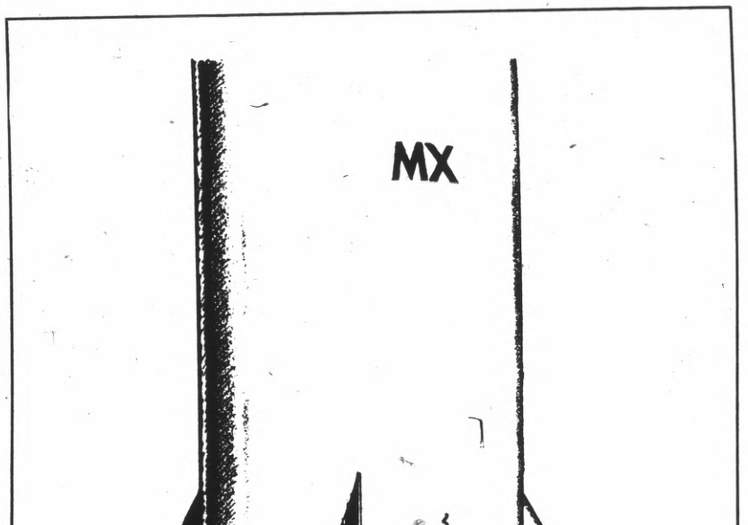
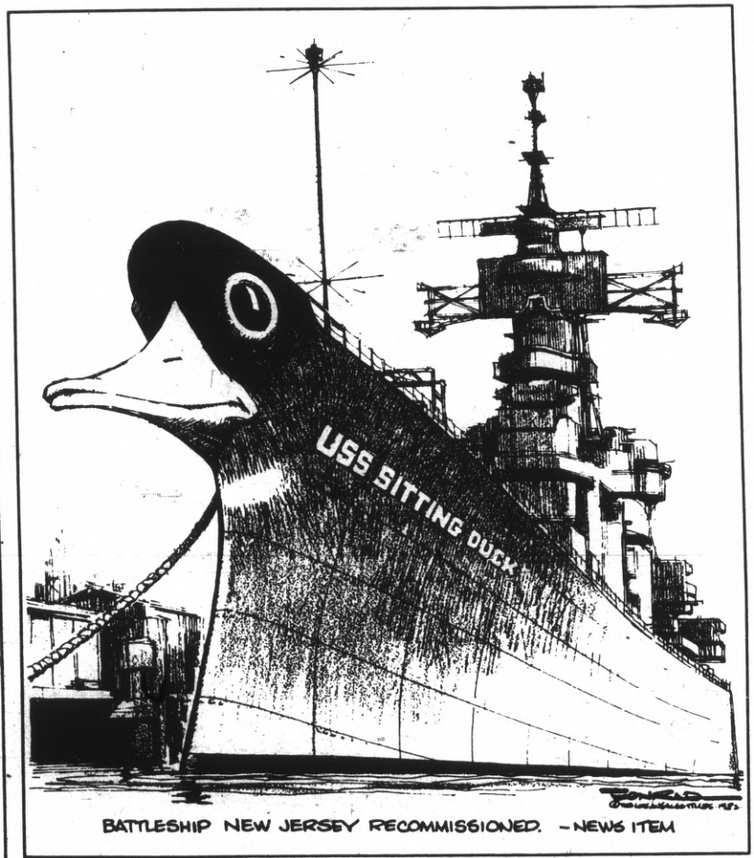
"The people must have something good to read on Sundays."
—The Clash

NEWS ON THE MARCH





SATIRERIASIS: If you were among the many who grabbed a copy of a spurious publication entitled *The Irrational Inquirer* on your way out of the checkstand, be warned. The largest circulation newspaper in the country has been temporarily supplemented by a Tony Hendra (*National Lampoon, Not The New York Times*) parody. Featuring headlines such as SLEEP IN YOUR OWN BED, SAYS ANGRY BRIT TO QUEEN, ENTIRE FAMILY OF ELEPHANT MEN LIVING AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE ("Our homeland was seized by communist revolutionaries," Rex Babar explained to *Inquirer* reporters) and a contest: COULD YOU BE THE NATION'S MOST HANDICAPPED PERSON?

The one-shot parody was printed in 1.5 million copies—making it the third-highest circulation weekly paper in the country, after the *National Enquirer* and the *Star*.

LOOK OUT BELOW!: Sources in the government claim that a nuclear powered Soviet observation satellite may fall into the earth's atmosphere later this month. The satellite is similar to one which fell into a deserted area near Great Slave Lake in Canada five years ago. Sources say it is too early to determine where the satellite will fall, or if it will even fall at all. However the satellite, called "Cosmos 1402," has been behaving erratically and is apparently not capable of rising out of a slow descent towards the earth.

MORE FOOD STAMP CUTS AHEAD?: The Office of Management and Budget is proposing major cuts in funding for the food stamp and school lunch programs in an attempt to deal with the federal deficit. The OMB has requested cuts of $650 million in the food stamp program and $380 million in the child nutrition program. The OMB's proposal is expected to meet with serious opposition from Congress if President Reagan decides to add the proposal to his budget requests when he submits them January 31.

FEDERAL BUILDING BOMBED: New York police said Saturday that they believed that the Puerto Rican nationalist group FALN was responsible for a two bomb blast that severely injured three police officers on New Year's Eve. One of the two blasts was detinated at the Federal Building in New York; the other at the US District Court in Brooklyn. There are no suspects as yet.

SETTING SUNS: The new British Nationality Act, a major part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's platform, took effect Saturday. The act creates three separate categories of citizenship: British citizens, who are born in Great Britain and (by special vote) the Falkland Islands; citizens of British dependent territories, residents of other British territories; and British overseas citizens, mostly Asian and Chinese citizens who opted for British citizenship in Malasia and Hong Kong.

These last two categories will not be allowed to take up residency in England, and those in the last category will not be allowed to pass on their British citizenship to their children without special permission. Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Caterbury, said that the act "will result in injustice, greatly increase the number of stateless men, women and children, and greatly exacerbate racial tensions."

Is Poverty Becoming a Female Phenomenon?

by Stephie Denmark

More than half the families defined by the federal government as "poor" are supported by single women, and two out of three adults who live in poverty are women. These women account for virtually all of the growth in the poverty rolls since 1970—a terrifying 53 percent increase that shows no signs of slowing down. In the 1960s and through the mid '70s, the number of poor adult men declined, while the number of poor women heading households swelled by 100,000 a year. If this trend continues, the President's National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity warns, "the poverty population would be composed solely of women and their children before the year 2000."

In 1978, sociologist Dr. Diana Pierce named this trend the "feminization of poverty"; since then, it has only become worse.

Two decades ago, the elderly and rural people made up the largest segments of the poor; today they are more likely to be women of any race, and children. Officially, the poor are defined as the segment of the population that lives at or below the Census Bureau's 1980 poverty threshold—an annual income of $8400 for a family of four. The current statistics say that 13 percent of US citizens, the highest since 1968, fall in this category (with a disproportionate number, 30 percent, being Black).

There are many causes for the "feminization of poverty," some social, some economic, some both. However, the two major reasons reveal just how many women are affected and how hard it will be to reverse this trend. The first of these is that few women can find employment that pays enough to support a family. Second is the reality that today more than ever, women are going to have to support themselves and their children. The fastest growing segment of poor women are single—divorced, widowed, abandoned, never married—who have dependent children. For many women the descent into poverty begins when they either become a parent or become independent. The family unit consisting of a woman plus her dependent children is the fastest growing in the US.

The characteristics of the feminization of poverty first started appearing in the early '70s. The number of female-headed families with children increased by 81 percent during the '70s; one-third of these families are poor. The huge increase in female-headed households cuts across class and race lines. Historically, the number of households headed by Black women have been greater than those by white women, but since the '70s, the gap between the growth rates of these two groups is closing.

For women with children, it is difficult to find low-cost and adequate child care. In 1982 there were only 467,000 government subsidized day-care slots, and the current federal budget cuts call for a 25 percent reduction. School takes care of children for only part of the day; after that many women have to find willing friends or relatives, a good baby-sitter, or must let their children fend for themselves. Many women are frustrated by the high cost of a good baby-sitter or day-care center, which often leaves them without enough money to put food on the table.

The jobs that are available to women play a large role in the feminization of poverty. It is true that more American women are employed now than at any time in this century, but for women paid employment does not automatically mean an end to being poor. The jobs that are available to women who have little (or even some) education and skills are concentrated into only a few categories. The jobs are lumped into one catch-all phrase, "service work," which includes clerical work, sales, light manufacturing, nurse's aides, grade-school teachers, waitresses, and welfare caseworkers. There are 420 job occupations listed with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and only 20 of these occupations account for 80 percent of employed women. This phenomenon is what is called "the sexual ghetto" or "occupational segregation." The wages for these jobs are often too low to support more than one person.

If this trend continues. . .the poverty population would be composed solely of women and their children before the year 2000

Between 1960 and 1977, the divorce rate doubled; it has now skyrocketed again, along with the number of women who have children without being married. Whether through divorce, desertion, death or chosen independence, it is now estimated that 85 percent of American women can expect to have to support themselves (and very possibly their children) at some time in their lives.

For those women who are lucky enough to have the opportunity, the money, or the perseverance to attempt to collect alimony or child support from a missing or reluctant male, the chances of success are slim to none. Forty percent of departed fathers contribute nothing to their children's support, and the other 60 percent pay an average amount of less than $2000 a year.

For most women who find themselves single or a parent or both for the first time in their lives, the next step is an attempt to support themselves and any children they have.

The results of a study done in 1978 by Nancy Mudruck, associate professor of social work at Syracuse University, indicate that most women try very hard to support themselves before turning to welfare. However, in a society where women are paid less for almost whatever they do, and where most women have less opportunity to acquire the skills and education needed for a job that pays more than a minimal wage, many women are unable to find a job that can provide decent support.

This "service work" not only pays less than men's, but it is also much more susceptible to inflation. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that there have been dramatic declines in real earnings for the sectors of the work force in which women are concentrated. This occupational segregation is revealed in the fact that women sales workers in 1981 earned on the average only 52 percent as much as male sales workers, and women bank officers earned 60 percent as much as their male counterparts did. For Black and Hispanic women, occupational segregation is even worse. These women are concentrated into even fewer job categories, at a pay scale that is even lower than white women's.

The occupational segregation of women into extremely low-paying "service" jobs marks a crucial difference between women's poverty and men's. For women who are working in the low-wage "sexual ghetto," a job may not be enough to get them out of poverty. The National Advisory Council of Economic Opportunity states, "Poverty among hundreds of thousands of women already working underlines the failure of the 'job' solution. Of the mothers working outside the house who headed households with children less than 18 years old in 1978, more than one-quarter had incomes below the poverty level."

What if a woman can get a job and arrange for child care? Women earn on the average just over $10,000 a year compared to the average of $21,000 for a man. The average income for Black and Hispanic women is even lower. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that it takes $25,400 a year to maintain a family of four at an "intermediate" standard of living.

Many women turn to welfare as a last resort. During the '70s more than a million women slid into poverty. Independent, elderly and single women with dependent children faced, along with the other poor, a steadily dwindling amount of public assistance. Welfare benefits in real dollars shrunk by 29 percent in this period.

One of the largest public assistance programs that many households rely on is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), a program based on how many children there are in the household and how much the head of the household is making (if any). At the moment there are around four million women receiving AFDC for themselves and their eight million children. In 1980, an average monthly AFDC payment for a family of four was $398. According to the Children's Defense Fund, an independent agency in Washington DC, "In most states AFDC payments are intolerably low, failing to provide even a minimum level of decency. In Mississippi the average payment for a child is 97 cents a day, in Texas $1.18 a day, and South Carolina, $1.22." Food stamps can sometimes help but even with these there is no state where the combination of food stamps and AFDC are enough to bring a family *up* to the official level of poverty.

These statistics date from before President Reagan's public assistance cutbacks. In fiscal 1983, the AFDC program could be cut from $6.6 billion to $5.4 billion. The reductions will be made by tightening the eligibility rules. An estimated 15 million women might be directly affected by cuts in AFDC, WIC (Food program for Women, Infants and Children), Medicaid, Food Stamps, subsidized housing and school meals, and many other programs. Research by the nonpartisan Center for the Study of Social Policy at the University of Chicago indicates that Reagan's 1983 proposed reductions will push low-income families deeper into poverty while virtually eliminating incentives to work. In 24 of the 48 states studied, welfare mothers who work would bring home less than the AFDC mother who stays on welfare. The Reagan administration's assault on public assistance programs will nail the lid on the coffin for many poor women and children of all races.

Mary Rubin, a research associate at the

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The People's Choice

Victory at Lighthouse Field

by Kerry Nelson

Karin Victoria

"There's a terrific joy in working with others to make a dream you have come true," said Gary Patton, Santa Cruz County Supervisor. Patton's dream, which he shared with other Santa Cruz residents in the early '70s, was to acquire Lighthouse Field as public property.

Lighthouse Field is a 37 acre plot of land comprised of a green field, a beautiful strip of coastline, and a small red lighthouse. In 1975 the Lighthouse Field Committee was created to draw up a general plan for the preservation of the field. The committee recently completed the plan, which stresses that the field shall remain a "passive use area."

In drawing up the general plan for the field, the committee has been open to suggestions from local residents, by holding public meetings and distributing questionnaires. The main objectives under the general plan are to "provide the park with minimum development and minimum costs," and "to preserve and protect the open space and enhance the natural qualities of the field."

In addition to the public voice, three commissions (the Parks and Recreation Commission, the City Planning Commission, and the City Managers Office) have made suggestions concerning what should be done with Lighthouse Field. City Planning and the Park and Recreation commissions both criticize the reduction of parking in the preliminary plan, and both see a need for a playfield. But in accordance with the wishes of the public, the general plan states: "...no formalized recreational playfields are provided . . . These facilities do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of this coastal resource."

"You cannot have a heavy use area and satisfy everyone and still have a quiet place to walk," commented Ben Korte, a neighbor to the field, at the public hearing last November.

Ultimately, it is the state Department of Parks and Recreation which has the power to reject or accept the plan. Recently, the Lighthouse Field Committee received a letter from the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, Pete Oangermond Jr., suggesting they consider concessions, additional parking and "informal picnicking and free play activity areas that would not adversely impact significant natural resources."

At a recent public hearing for Lighthouse Field, the audience applauded the general plan and the work the committee has done for the past six years. But all must wait now for the stamp of approval from the Department of Parks and Recreation—which will (probably) be given at the state hearing for the plan in August 1983.

In 1972 a small group of people inspired Patton and other Santa Cruz residents to voice their views on Lighthouse Field. For three years neighbors and visitors of the field watched while the city and county of Santa Cruz made plans to aid private investors in a project entitled the Joint Powers Authority (JPA). "The project was ready to go," said Patton; a Hilton hotel, a shopping center, apartments, a convention center, and seven acres of parking were to occupy Lighthouse Field "with the blessings of the city and county."

The Save the Lighthouse Field Association (SLFA) sprung from the sacrifice of one man. Korte remembered, "A surfer sold his surf board and put an ad in the Santa Cruz

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Sentinel saying they should save Lighthouse Field."

"The group met practically every night at Laurel School, and it soon became a public group," said Patton. He believes that the dedication of the members of SLFA demonstrated to the rest of the community that individuals can make a difference, and he cited the Lighthouse Field controversy as the beginning of a "citizen based movement" in Santa Cruz.

SLFA held public hearings for citizens to air their opinions on Lighthouse Field, and gathered signatures for an initiative which would prohibit the city and county from aiding private investors in the construction on Lighthouse Field. The public hearings were emotional and dramatic. Many Santa Cruz residents still remember the most impressive public hearing in 1974, when approximately 1500 citizens crowded into the Civic Auditorium to speak on behalf of preserving the field and preventing construction.

The initiative was placed on the June 1974 ballot as Measure A. Although most of the political representatives in Santa Cruz were conservative at that time, the citizens of Santa Cruz came out as environmentalists at the polls, voting "yes" on A. Meanwhile, Patton, who had become a rather well known figure in Santa Cruz as the attorney for SLFA, ran for supervisor that November. Again, environmentalists and liberals alike gave him a seat in Santa Cruz politics.

"SLFA was the first group that made visible what was happening. From there a citizen-based movement started to blossom." Patton cites environmental and women's groups as some which "moved to the public arena to get the public to do the right thing."

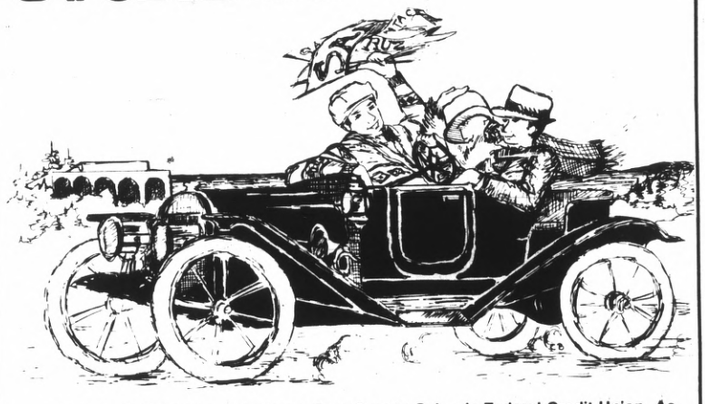
Santa Cruz mayor Bruce Van Allen saw Measure A in 1974 as "the first local initiative which kicked off a number of other initiatives." He believes it was a "real classic case of the people rising up and telling the experts No," and emphasized "that had never happened before! Now the people of Santa Cruz are very used to having a say in things."

Once the measure passed, the Coastal Commission turned down the JPA project. Now the drive was not to save the field, but to cultivate it.

In 1975 the City Council formed the Lighthouse Field Committee to investigate the purchase of the field. At that time the city owned only four and a half acres of the field, while Teachers Management and Investment Corporation owned the rest. The city of Santa Cruz pushed to get the state to purchase the land, but this process was slow. Two years later in January of '77, Governor Edmund Brown Jr. proposed that the state purchase the land, which it did. And on August 1, 1980, Robert Belle, Chairman of the Lighthouse Field Committee, announced, "Lighthouse Field is now public property."

Patton, who has dedicated over two years of his life to the field, is "happy" with the plan, and especially with the residents who saved Lighthouse Field. He believes, "Where it's possible for a community's dreams to come true because individuals lay down their lives for the dreams, that is a healthy community." ✓

U. C. S. C. STUDENTS



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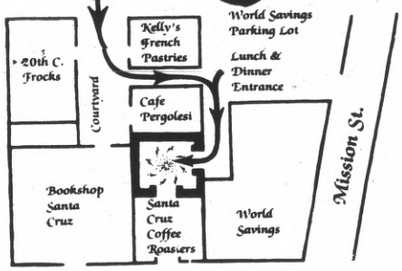

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Deluxe Salad 4.50

Fresh garden vegetables with red leaf lettuce, marinated blackbeans and tofu, feta cheese, sprouts and seeds. Topped with our homemade tahini dressing. Served with fresh baked bread.

Grain du Jour sm. 2.00 lg. 3.60

A hearty stew served over brown rice. Check nightly menu.

Soup du Jour sm. 1.60 lg. 2.80

See nightly menu.

Spinach Salad sm. 1.50 lg. 2.90

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Ms. Angelou is the author of five best sellers: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, Gather Together in My Name (her two autobiographies), and three books of poetry, Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'fore I Diiie, O Pray My Wings Are Gonna Fit Well, and Still I Rise. She is the recipient of 13 honorary degrees and was nominated for the National Book Award. Of all her awards she cherishes the honorary degree from the University of Arkansas — which is a stone's throw from the land where her Great-Grandmother was a slave.

Don't miss this rare opportunity to share an evening with one of America's greatest living legends!

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National Marionette Theatre

Saturday, January 22 Performing Arts Concert Hall
Matinee performance 2:30 pm
Evening performance 8:00 pm

Working in full view of the audience this internationally acclaimed puppeteer, David Syrotiak, performs a series of sharply drawn vignettes with his magnificent, award winning puppets. The scope ranges from the comic "Dance Recital," the poignant "Balloon Woman," the whimsical little man and dog "In the Park," the bittersweet "Final Remembrances of an Old Woman," the hilarious "Skater," and the nightmarish mime trapped in the mirror of "Reflections." This is exciting theater for adults and children of all ages.

Unreserved seating: $2.00 children (under 10), $3.50 students/seniors, $5.00 general

Etta James

Friday, February 18 Porter College, 8:30 pm

Etta James is one of the living links between the rhythm and blues, rock and roll and contemporary music. Etta's musical beginnings were rooted in Gospel music. Her first entry into secular music was at the age of 14, when she toured with Johnny Otis. Since then she has toured with some of the greatest bands, including the Rolling Stones.

Her sets include a mixture of rhythm and blues, soul, gospel, and rock and roll. She devastates the audience with her vocal range, jive mimicry, and magnetic presence. This is a show not to be missed!

Unreserved seating: general $6.00, student/senior $3.50

Tickets are available at the UCSC Box Office (above the Whole Earth Restaurant on campus) and all BASS Outlets, including the Record Factory on the Pacific Garden Mall or on 41st Avenue.
For further information call 429-2159

Love Hurts

Local Parental Support Group 'Toughlove'

by Steve Lutzky

The first sign Linda noticed that her 15-year-old daughter, Janice, might be in trouble was the knick-knacks in her daughter's room. Some of the objects still had price tags on them.

When questioned about the origins of the objects, Janice ran away from home for three days.

Soon Linda and her husband noticed that their daughter was often coming home drunk. They also noticed that liquor was missing from the house.

They tried to encourage Janice and her brother John, with whom they also had problems, to go with them to family counseling. They would not go.

Janice and a friend were arrested for shoplifting. From then on, as Linda said, "Things got progressively worse." Linda was told by a friend that her daughter was dealing in drugs. At first she could not believe it, but she decided to search Janice's room. She found a backpack containing a large quantity of marijuana and a scale. Linda broke the scale and flushed the drugs down the toilet.

Contrary to its appearance, this is not a scenario for a television movie. Rather, it is a true story told at a recent Toughlove meeting.

Linda and her husband now attend the parent support group, Toughlove, which helps parents with problem teen-agers regain control of their families.

Toughlove was started by David and Phyllis York, professional counselors in Pennsylvania, whose daughter was arrested for holding up a cocaine dealer.

The group is a reaction to the permissive attitude encouraged by many psychologists in the '60s and '70s. As the Toughlove manual describes itself, "Tough love means that we allow our young people to experience the results of their behavior no matter how much we want to protect them."

The manual is used in conjunction with the local support group. The book suggests techniques and solutions for handling certain situations while members of the group help each other to make and follow through difficult decisions.

Linda's case is fairly typical of a parent who goes to Toughlove for help. After joining the group, she called the police and had her daughter arrested and taken to Juvenile Hall.

The manual encourages this type of action when a child persists in "unacceptable behavior." Toughlove recommends withholding money, resources, and material goods. Parental affection, anger, sadness, guilt and "nagging behaviour" is also discouraged. Parents are advised to "make real demands with real consequences," to "communicate and share with other parents," and to "refuse to live in ways you do not want." It suggests that parents "refuse to live with people who mistreat you," and "be tough with yourself."

Toughlove parents often work with other community resources, such as schools, police, and the parents of teen-agers' friends, to outwit their child. They also use counseling and special schools for problem children like the ARK in Santa Cruz to help the teen-ager overcome difficulties.

Linda said that since her daughter spent some time in "the Hall" she has "really played it straight."

Phyllis Wasserstrom, staff worker for the Youth Services' Crisis Program Center, said, "Several of the kids whose parents have gone to the group have gotten under control."

Ed Borovatz, the vice-principal of the A.R.K. school, said that he supported the parents' involvement "100 percent." He said that in the situations he has observed involving parents in Toughlove, "It has genetally been a positive situation for both parties."

Borovatz did, however, have some reservations about the group. "The potential is that it could be a reactionary movement real fast." Some of the suggestions in the manual can seem extreme. For example, the manual advises that, "When your kid has had a serious accident and survived by mere chance (you know your kid was high)" or "When your kid was overdosed and is in the hospital," the parent should not "charge to the rescue," but instead let other people in the support group make arrangements that "will let you stay out of it." Wasserstrom said, "By being strict, sometimes that can be harsh."

Carole DePalma, who was instrumental in organizing the Santa Cruz chapter, said she had encountered some opposition from people who criticize Toughlove. "We do not tie kids up to trees and beat them until they are good." She spoke of one case in which some people called the parents "Nazis" at one of the Toughlove forums.

Despite the friction, Toughlove seems to be successful. Last year the number of support groups in the nation swelled from 25 to 500.

"The essence of family life is cooperation, not togetherness . . . Don't expect togetherness with a teen-ager," said DePalma. "It is a time for letting go of your kids. But you can expect cooperation."

During a recent meeting, two parents discovered that their teen-agers were on the same Little League team. "They were such angels then," said one. "It's a different world now," replied the other. ✓

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Includes Salad, Coffee and Dessert
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MEXICAN DINNERS		MEXICAN PLATES
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2	TAMALE, TACO, Rice and Beans	5.60
3	MEAT with CHILE VERDE, Rice and Beans	6.00
4	STEAK, PICADO, MEXICAN STYLE, Rice and Beans	6.75
5	ENCHILADA, CHILE RELLENO, Rice and Beans	5.60
6	TWO CHILE RELLENOS, Rice and Beans	5.60
7	TAMALE, ENCHILADA, TACO	5.60
8	MEAT with RED CHILE, Rice and Beans	6.00
9	ENCHILADA, TAMALE, TACO, Rice and Beans	6.20
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—Advisory Committee on Chancellor's Discretionary Funds (1 student)
—Animal Care (1 student)
—Arts and Lectures (student from Crown, Merrill, Porter, and Eight)
—Campus Safety (1 female student)
—Community Services Committee (2 students)
—Conferences and Summer Housing (1 student)
—Council of Provosts (2 students) See your Activities Coordinator
—Energy and Water Conservation (1 student)
—Ethnic Studies (1 student)
—Ethnic Opportunity Program/Student Affirmative Action (2 students)
—Financial Aid (1 minority and 1 re-entry student)
—Handicapped (4 students)
—Instructional Improvement (2 students)
—Media Council (2 students)
—Natural and Water Reserves (1 student)
—Orientation Committee (2 students, one east, one west college)
—Space Committee (1 student)
—Students with Families (3 students)
—Teaching Assistant Training (1 student)
—Whole Earth Liaison Committee (2 students)

For more information, pick up an application packet at the Campus Activities Office (above Whole Earth Restaurant) or the Student Activities A-Frame (next to Cowell College) or call Susie at x2934.

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CITY CLIPS

Karin Victoria

HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW

Democratic Representative Leon Panetta may well lose 26,000 of his Santa Cruz county constituents to the Republican 12th Congressional District under a reapportionment plan signed by former Governor Jerry Brown last week.

The plan, which must be approved by the courts, would place thousands of residents in Scotts Valley, Boulder Creek, and Ben Lomond into the 12th district.

Panetta protested the plan, saying Santa Cruz county "being one of the smallest counties in the state" should not be broken up into separate districts. Other Assembly members objected to the way the plan was rushed through the legislature. "The people of the state of California have no idea what's in the congressional plan," said Senate Republican William Campbell. "It seems absurd that we would pass a measure that impacts on some 20 million people and not hold a public hearing."

THE COPS ARE SAFE

A waning Santa Cruz county budget has provoked yet another round of proposed cutbacks. The county administrative office's recommendation that the Board of Supervisors eliminate eight deputies and one chief deputy led to fierce opposition by Sheriff Al Noren and deputies in the county. As a result the Board of Supervisors unanimously decided Monday not to cut these positions.

Twenty-eight deputies have been cut in the past two years and further layoffs would have brought deputy strength to a ten-year low.

Other proposed cuts include the Women's Work Furlough Program, two prosecuting attorneys and a 12 percent reduction in general government operations.

The Board is faced with a $3.2 million deficit in the recommended $72 million 1982-83 budget.

FROM BAD TO WORSE

There were 22 percent more people unemployed in Santa Cruz last November than there were a year ago. The figures show that Santa Cruz county's unemployment rate rose to 11.5 percent.

"Employment offers are as good as dead right now. We're getting jobs, but they're all in the minimum-wage area—and there are very few," said Tad Kimoto, local Employment Development Director.

The new figures translate into 11,000 workers looking for a job. The state average is 12 percent, representing 1.3 million jobless.

SIGN UP AND BE COUNTED

The Stop the Arms Race (STAR) campaign of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is currently petitioning around the country for one million signatures to present to Ronald Reagan on Women's Day 1983.

The STAR campaign is intended to act as a supplement to the recently-voted nuclear freeze measures. It links US and European demands that new missiles not be deployed in Europe. The five points of STAR go farther than the nuclear freeze. They call for the Reagan administration to halt production and deployment of all medium-range missiles; agree to bilateral nuclear weapons freeze and to reach bilateral agreements on reduction of intercontinental missles. STAR also requires a cut in military expenditures, restored funds to human services, and support for UN disarmament efforts.

The STAR campaign will be on campus, at the Bay Tree Bookstore and McHenry Library, on January 7, to solicit signatures and volunteers.

MORE FINANCIAL FURIES

The Cabrillo College Board of Trustees, facing a $1.2 million budget deficit next fall, voted to cut 20 teaching positions and two programs Monday, despite the protest of students, faculty, and community members.

The construction and drafting technology departments will be eliminated and other programs, including anthropology, German, heath sciences, and intercollegiate sports, were cut up to one half.

College president John Petersen justified the budget cuts by saying, "The college faces enormous problems; the problems are not the people; the problems are not the programs; the problem is our inability to fund the college." According to Petersen the college may have to make additional cuts if state funding is reduced next fall.

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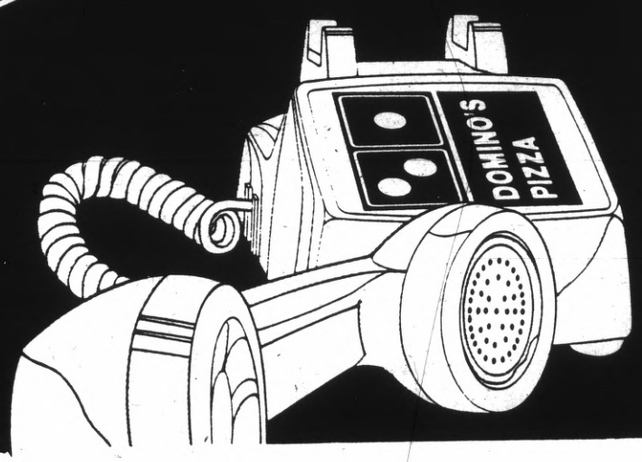

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UCSC's First True Believer

by Craig Strang

Dean McHenry looks on quietly as his campus becomes a little less ideal. He found UCLA to be a "slavish imitation of Berkeley" and decided that if there were to be other campuses they should provide alternatives beyond mere changes of scenery.

Three floors above his old office, UC Santa Cruz's founding Chancellor looks up from his desk in the library named in his honor, and through his window he sees the middle sections of hundreds of redwood trees. In keeping with one of his earliest mandates as chancellor of the yet unbuilt campus in 1961, no building is higher than two-thirds of an average redwood tree, and thus the tops of the trees are not visible from his window. Neither the buildings nor "these great vertical elements of the topography" impose unduly on the other. There is a humanness to the scale of all aspects of the dream Dean E. McHenry had for UCSC.

In between glances out the window, McHenry does his best to keep a finger on the pulse of his creation. While aware of the campus heartbeat, he has said little about it since his retirement in June, 1974. As much a part of Santa Cruz as the redwoods he built around, McHenry believes that he also must not impose unduly upon the office three flights below. McHenry retired at age 63, the senior chancellor in the UC system, saying, "13 years is too long for a guy to be at the helm of a new institution. This should not be a one-imprint campus...I've had my nine innings, now it's time for a new pitcher."

At age 72, eight years after his retirement, McHenry's demeanor is restrained, deliberate. The garden soil beneath his fingernails is somehow not incongruous. He is a tireless gardener, and a horticulturist of considerable expertise. The UCSC Farm and Garden and the Arboretum were his special projects, and he has taken particular pride in their growth. As one of four members of the Geriatric Construction Corps, he still works nearly every week at the Arboretum. It is his chief campus activity now.

On the McHenrys' own land in Bonny Doon, McHenry and his wife, Jane, grow vegetables and firewood, as well as grapes. McHenry Wines are due to go on sale next year in selected shops in Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Although gardening encouraged a peaceful atmosphere on campus, topsoil was not the only thing stirred up at UCSC during the Vietnam years. While UCSC was relatively quiet during the '60s and '70s, there were many confrontations between Chancellor McHenry and the students. He often was quoted as saying, "My honeymoon as chancellor ended with the arrival of students and faculty to the campus."

The struggles at UCSC were different from the polarized student versus administration protests at other UC campuses. *City On A Hill* commented in the spring of 1973, "We believe complaints about UCSC are registered in a spirit which asks, 'How can I improve what is here,' not 'I hold valueless what you have done.' UCSC is in existence largely due to the work of Dean McHenry and we acknowledge our debt to him. Our criticisms are made within that context."

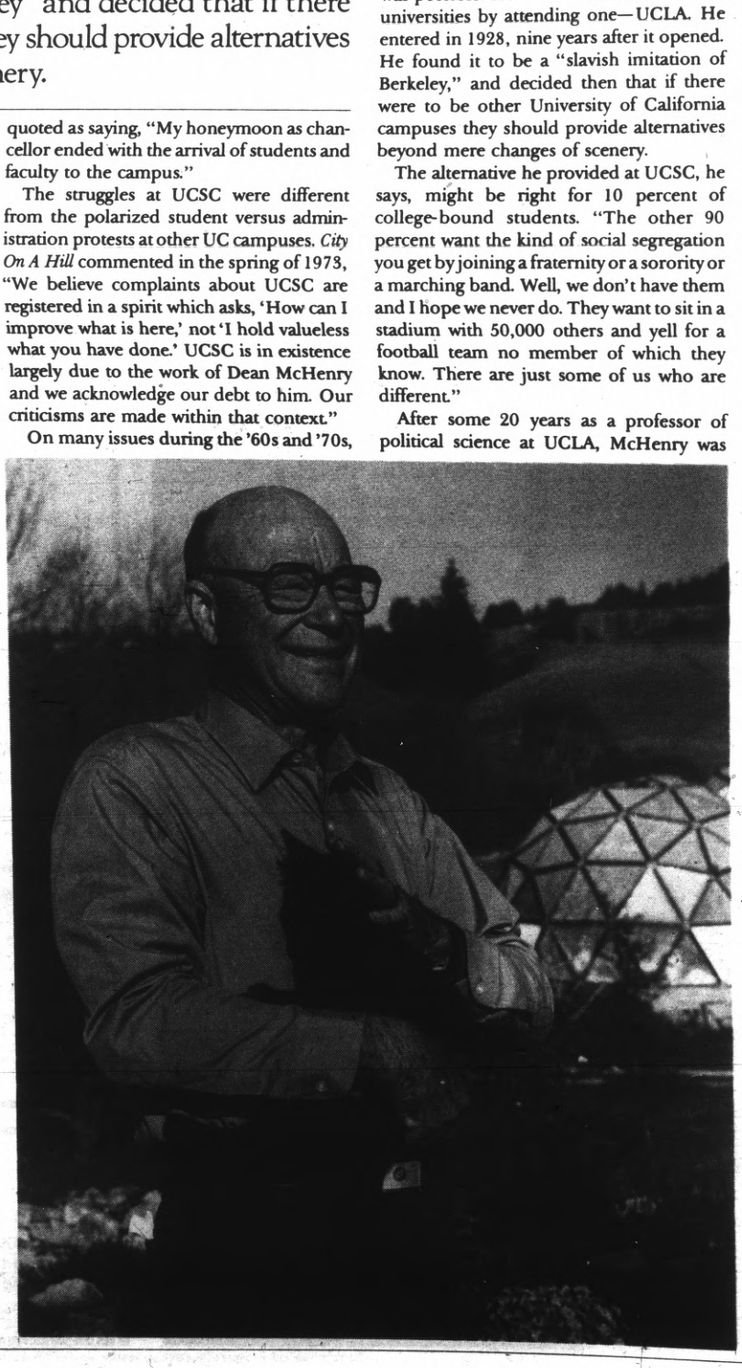
On many issues during the '60s and '70s, the student body and the administration spoke out in rage with one voice. At times Chancellor McHenry was no more hesitant about dirtying his hands in politics than he was about doing so in the garden. He incurred the wrath of Sacramento legislators by ordering that the campus flag be flown at half-mast throughout the remainder of the Vietnam War. As the opening speaker of the American Society of Newspaper Editors convention in May, 1970, McHenry made the front page of the San Francisco *Examiner*. It reported:

> *He switched in mid-speech from his assigned review of California to a bitter criticism of the Cambodian invasion, the war in Vietnam, and a voting system which excludes those under 21 years of age...He said students "are angry and frustrated. We must convince them that change is possible or the republic is doomed to a division that may destroy it."*

McHenry spent his years as chancellor convincing students, by example, that change was possible. He became interested in new universities by attending one—UCLA. He entered in 1928, nine years after it opened. He found it to be a "slavish imitation of Berkeley," and decided then that if there were to be other University of California campuses they should provide alternatives beyond mere changes of scenery.

The alternative he provided at UCSC, he says, might be right for 10 percent of college-bound students. "The other 90 percent want the kind of social segregation you get by joining a fraternity or a sorority or a marching band. Well, we don't have them and I hope we never do. They want to sit in a stadium with 50,000 others and yell for a football team no member of which they know. There are just some of us who are different."

After some 20 years as a professor of political science at UCLA, McHenry was appointed academic assistant to the President in 1957 by UC President Clark Kerr. Kerr immediately put him to work on their mutual goal: the formation of three new campuses to accommodate California's war babies. In 1961, he was appointed chancellor of UCSC.



McHenry overshot his ten percent estimate by a considerable margin. By the early 1970s more students wanted to come to UCSC than any other UC campus. The SAT scores of each first year class were the highest nationwide among state universities. In 1968, 64 percent of the students on campus had straight "A" averages in high school. Forty percent of the student body during those years wanted a PhD.

Many McHenry innovations never before dreamed of by the staid UC system were responsible for UCSC's overwhelming popularity. The cluster college system, modeled after Oxford and Cambridge, provided for close interaction between students, faculty, and staff. The colleges attempted to synthesize the academic, social, cultural, and athletic lives of their residents.

McHenry believed that at many institutions, undergraduates were taught poorly and begrudgingly because the faculties were pushed to focus on their own highly specific work. At UCSC, faculty hiring and promotion was based in large part on undergraduate teaching ability, rather than solely on research and publications. Teaching took place mainly in small seminars and tutorials. Enrollment in independent study was, and is, the highest in the UC system. Class size was held to a minimum. The student-to-faculty ratio in the early years was 10:1. It was decided that students would not be *graded but would* be given detailed narrative evaluations.

Radical notions such as these are not commonly expected from ex-Marine Corps captains such as McHenry. One of his favorite anecdotes concerns the chagrin of two Marine generals as he explained to them at a Bohemian Club dinner that the idea of the Narrative Evaluation System (NES) came to him while he was in the military. Once an officer reached a certain level of proficiency in the Marines, he was never graded. The learning process continued and the officers were tested but never graded. McHenry liked the system, gave it its civilian papers, and brought it to Santa Cruz.

In 1966, a year after the campus opened, a group of students asked if they might have some land on which to start a garden. Chancellor McHenry responded by allocating students four acres between Stevenson and what in two years would be Merrill. The garden was headed by Alan Chadwick, the eccentric genius who brought French intensive biodynamic gardening to the US. Chadwick transformed the hillside into an enchanted demonstration of unscientific yet successful agricultural principles. His model provided the impetus for the campus Farm, an enlargement of the Garden which is now recognized nationally as an example of how agriculture need not have a degrading effect on the land. The Garden was to agriculture as UCSC was to education.

For the Arboretum, McHenry found a "shy genius, Ray Collett. He had a vision of an arboretum shared by Kenneth Thimann and myself." That vision soon became a reality, and now the Arboretum boasts an outstanding variety of rare plants. The story of the Arboretum is one McHenry takes particular pleasure in telling. It is one of the few remaining aspects of UCSC that is still at

the scale and quality level he envisioned 20 years ago.

UCSC was a meeting ground for new ideas and alternative ways of thinking in those early years; McHenry was rarely alone as he undertook project after project. Well known historian Page Smith was the founding provost of Cowell, UCSC's first college. Kenneth Thimann, a famous scientist, was Crown's first provost. Both, in McHenry's words, were "superlative leaders."

The campus had full support from the office of Governor Pat Brown, and with good reason. McHenry had written one or two of Brown's better speeches before becoming chancellor. Building UCSC was "an extraordinary opportunity that could happen just once in a lifetime. All the ducks set up in a row at a given time," admits McHenry. His soft voice is full of pride, but also concern. He knows the ducks may never again set up that way.

Soon after McHenry retired, his utopian experiment, his "attempt to overcome the excesses of departmentalism, to substitute some human warmth for impersonality in the learning process," began to change. McHenry had set up a structure that by 1974 was not without its problems. The balance of power between the colleges, the boards of studies, and the divisions (groups of disciplines) concerning faculty hiring and tenuring, was a delicate and often undefined one. Massive budget cutbacks and an enrollment crisis hit the campus as the post-war baby boom came to an end. Liberal arts lost its appeal as the economy worsened and students became more career oriented. Funding for an engineering school that would have attracted these new pragmatists was cut off. McHenry believes that an engineering school, tempered by the Santa Cruz ideal, would have allowed UCSC to weather all sorts of storms.

To juggle these and other administrative problems into a smooth running university, McHenry had allowed for a strong and decisive chief executive. That was fine while he filled the role himself, but his first successor, Mark Christensen, did not fit the bill as well. The faculty encouraged him to opt for an early retirement one-and-a-half years after after he began. Angus Taylor came next and quickly straightened things out, re-establishing relations with the faculty. His wife became ill, however, and 18 months after he arrived, Taylor resigned.

If not for the illness of Taylor's wife, business might have gone as usual in Utopia. Everyone acknowledged that changes were necessary, but not changes in philosophy. To the dismay of those McHenry calls his "true believes," however, the fourth and current chancellor, Robert Sinsheimer, had a different vision of what UCSC must become in order to survive.

When Sinsheimer took office in September, 1977, he set about immediately to "reorganize" the colleges. This meant that by fall 1979 their equal participation in hiring and promoting faculty was taken away. Almost all of the courses offered by the colleges were abolished and realigned under a board of studies. The colleges took a giant step toward becoming clusters of dormitories around a housing office. Of re-organization, McHenry says, "I hesitate to comment on anything controversial, and if I were the chancellor now I wouldn't want some old guy to come back and expert me. But in general, I would say, I wouldn't have done it that way."

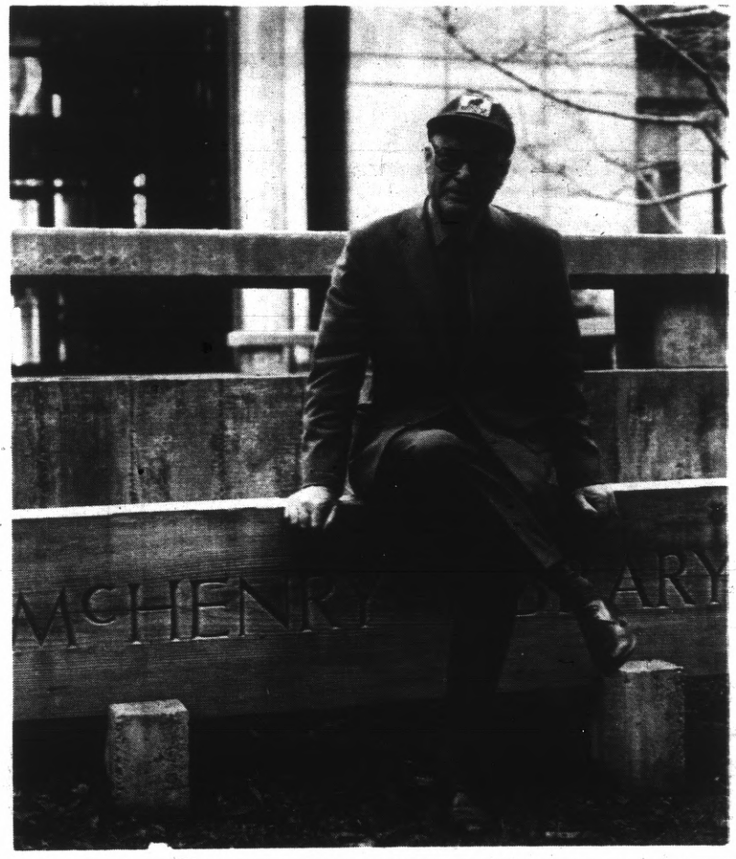
Sinsheimer, whose background in genetic research couldn't be further from McHenry's in the social sciences, simply has a different perspective on what is going on at UCSC. McHenry and the "true believers" treasured the interdisciplinary approach to education, and the emphasis on undergraduate teaching. Sinsheimer saw the former as a "lack of academic rigor," the latter as a tenure process which rewarded "a lot of people here (now) in the middle ranks who are, at least in the academic sense, mediocre."

In the October issue of *California Higher Education* (CHE), he was quoted as saying that when the time came for promotions, "they hadn't done anything but they got tenure anyway because someone felt they needed to be rewarded." Sinsheimer went on to say that "the colleges almost became social clubs and they would never vote anybody down."

Again McHenry saw things differently: "In my experience," he said at a recent interview, "colleges were very good at evaluating faculty. I believe there were just as many people dropped because of college recommendations as were from a disciplinary recommendation. I don't think one could say that the colleges were weak and the boards were tough."

McHenry advocated the colleges' role in the tenure process largely because he felt it was important for professors to be evaluated not only by their professional peers, but also from an interdisciplinary perspective. Since re-organization, such interdisciplinary boards as community studies, environmental studies, and women's studies have suffered dramatically. The recent denial of tenure to Nancy Shaw (Community Studies) and Dudley Burton (Environmental Studies) have dealt monumental blows to their respective boards.

"I hesitate to comment on anything controversial, and if I were the chancellor now I wouldn't want some old guy to come back and expert me. But in general, I would say, I wouldn't have done it that way."



Another major change was instituted under Sinsheimer during the 1980-81 academic year. A grade option for all upper division courses was established. Sinsheimer advocated this alteration in the NES to encourage academic rigor, and to boost attendance. The "true believers," over 4000 students among them, felt that this was a perversion of yet another UCSC ideal. In the midst of rallies, protests, and student petition drives against the grade option in early 1981, McHenry refused a student plea to author or sign a petition in the Academic Senate, saying, "Nobody wants to hear from an old has-been like me."

Two years later McHenry told *CHE,* "They [Sinsheimer and UC President Saxon] have been inclined to make this a more conventional institution." Sinsheimer, in the same article, said he finds it difficult to understand how McHenry's plan would have ever worked. He said it "was unrealistic" from the start. In an essay on modern utopias composed nearly 50 years ago, McHenry wrote, "The fact that these dreams often are non-scientific or impractical detracts but little from their important function of furnishing to mankind the stuff of which blueprints for the future can be made."

An important question at this point in UCSC's history is, what effect have all these changes had on the students and faculty coming to Santa Cruz? Is resistance to departmentalism, uniformity, and centralization finally on the wane? McHenry admits he doesn't know. "I run into so few students, it's hard for me to say." His unimpassioned voice refuses to betray any implications in his words, but his tightly folded hands and thoughtful half smile reveal that he misses that contact with students. His office is in McHenry Library, room 489—the one with no nameplate on the door. He's usually there on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Despite his lack of contact with an accurate student barometer, McHenry offers the opinion, "I think a lot of us on the faculty and student body are still seeking something that is a little different from the standard multiversity...The students, at least the articulate ones, the ones that go to meetings and write letters to *City on a Hill,* seem to be more attached to the original ideals than those who set the tone."

The scores of campus protests and demonstrations stand as vocal agreement with McHenry on this point. The student body is attached to the original Santa Cruz ideal; attached to the NES, the colleges, the Dudley Burtons, the Nancy Shaws, the redwoods. That must be frustrating to McHenry, regardless of his desire to be unimposing. Prudently, he avoids addressing a controversial issue, but says in eloquent circumnavigation, "People that come from a very scientific background seem to have more difficulty evaluating people who don't. It's hard for them to understand what the rest of us are doing. They see a lot of what we are doing as fluff. It's much easier to evaluate a scientist on his research than a musician on his composition."

In this light, it will be difficult to evaluate Dean McHenry on his composition here at Santa Cruz. Although change is in the air, one thing is for certain. He is far from a has-been. In the eyes of the "true believers," who still make up a significant proportion of the students and faculty on campus, Chancellor Dean McHenry is an always-will-be, the true and epitomal chancellor of UCSC. ✓

Help Me Somebody

How to Succeed at UCSC

by Patty Paludan-Bicket

The resources of this university are as spread out as the campus itself, but they are easily available to any student who knows where to look.

Your first—and usually one of your best—resources is the board assistant or program assistant for your major. Most of them have been on the university staff for many years, and they can often suggest short-cuts or other resources which can make your life much easier. Use the peer advisors, also, if your board or program has them. They have been trained to help you find the answers to questions on requirements, alternatives, and even some administrative angles. And they usually know the professors and courses in the major very well.

Other fine resources are the major advisors, the professors to whom students are assigned. They can be helpful in matters ranging from which classes to take to suggesting possible thesis or project advisors, or helping with suggestions for graduate school. If you don't hit it off with your advisor, ask for a change.

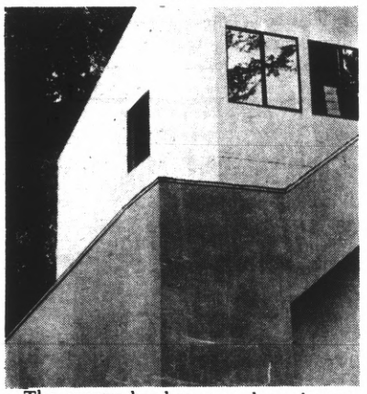
Your college advisor and/or academic preceptor may not know your major, but can be very helpful in filling out forms and untangling administrative messes. And all of these people will be more able—and willing—to help if they get to know you. Stop by occasionally, even if just to say "hi."

Assistants and clerks in the various offices (your college, Financial Aid, Housing, Registrar, etc.) are there to help, and if approached from that viewpoint will usually be happy to see you. Don't wait until a possible problem has become a disaster, or until a long line has formed outside their door.

Use the quarterly orientations given by the boards and programs to check out possible classes or questions on whether a major might be right for you. This is also an excellent time to get to know a professor on a more social basis, over coffee and cookies, before you entrust them with your time for a whole quarter.

Use the bookstore to check out possible courses, also. On the counter upstairs at Baytree are listings of required and recommended books for the current quarter, and the staffs at Baytree and at Bookshop Santa Cruz are always helpful, if sometimes a little harried. Go to the shelves and look through the books, beginning with the table of contents and ending with the index, if any. Used books are more available early in the quarter. It's often worth your time to look through the used copies for the cleanest one, although there are advantages to one marked by a good student.

So, you've been to orientation, talked to your advisors, chosen your classes, and bought your books. The next step is to become an active member of each of your classes. Most professors and instructors are impressed with students who are obviously involved in learning the subject matter. Read the books you've paid hard-earned cash for, and begin early in the quarter to think about the exams you will be taking, and the papers you will be writing. Read the syllabus, and make a note on your calendar when assignments will be due. Attend section meetings, if there are any, and get to know your TA. Chances are that she or he will write at least part of your evaluation.



The quarter has begun, and you have a paper due soon. Don't panic. The reference librarians at McHenry have answers to almost any question you are likely to ask, and may even have a handout on your subject. You aren't the first to write a paper, and if by some chance the library doesn't have books on your specific subject, Interlibrary Loan can get them. Be warned, however, that getting books from another library can take a lot of time, and this is another reason to begin your search early. If the material you need is available in Berkeley, you can take the jitney for the nominal sum of $2. The reference librarians are unfailingly helpful in digging out esoteric facts, and are well-versed in an incredible range of resource materials. They are paid to help you find the information you need, and they enjoy their job, as well. Take a library tour if one wasn't included in your college orientation, and go back with more questions as often as you need to.

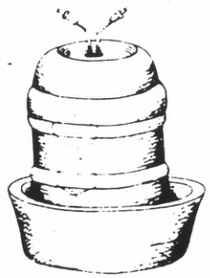
You've read the books and articles and have lots of notes. How do you make them into a paper? UCSC has an excellent writing program, ranging from quarter-long courses to quarter-hour drop-in times with a writing tutor. Most colleges have writing clinics, and it's quite acceptable to check around to find a tutor who knows your subject area.

Your paper has finally been written and re-written, and now it's due. You've put a lot of time and effort into it, so make it a professional job. If your own typing isn't satisfactory, get someone to type it for you. First impressions do count, and all of us, including professors, take papers more seriously if they look as if the writer took them seriously. Some professors or instructors will accept handwritten or poorly-typed papers, but as the paper is likely to be read in the late hours of the evening, the reader's impressions of your work will be influenced by its readability.

If your course includes examinations instead of papers (or in addition to papers), check with the professor, the TA, or other students who have taken the class previously

(continued on page 35)

Back to School Keg Sale



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CAMPUS CLIPS

Abzug's On Her Way

Bella Abzug, former Representative from New York and a famed women's rights activist, will visit UCSC January 10 to 13 an the second Stevenson fellow-in-residence. She is a founder of the National Women's political Caucus and a member of NOW and other women's organizations. Abzug wrote the first law banning discrimination against women in obtaining credit, loans and mortgages; fought for Title IX Equal Opportunity in Education laws, and introduced many other bills to improve the status of women.

She also helped write and pass the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts and the so-called "Government in the Sunshine" law, which for the first time opened up government agencies to public scrutiny.

During her stay, Abzug will give a public talk titled, "Women Vote a Gender Gap—Equality, Economic Justice and Peace," on Tuesday, January 11, at 8 pm. in the Performing Arts Theater. She also will be in the Stevenson Coffee Shop for informal discussions Wednesday, January 12, from 8:30 to 9:45 am. and Thursday, January 13, from 9 to 10:30 am.

Agroecology Chair

An endowed chair has been established at UCSC to assist a professor, as yet unnamed, in the research and teaching of agroecology. Agroecology is a system of agriculture that relies more on natural biological processes and renewable sources of energy and less on chemical fertilizers, insecticides and petroleum-consuming machinery than do traditional agriculture.

The chair—a first for UCSC—will financially supplement the work of its holder, an academic expert in the field. It will be named after its donor Alfred E. Heller, who has long been interested in the problem of environmental protection in the face of advances in technology.

Heller was the founding president in 1961 of California Tomorrow, the statewide organization which advocates a balance between environmental quality and economic progress. He has also been a primary supporter of the UCSC Farm and Garden project.

Do You Know the Way to Sac?

As many students are aware, all is not well in Sacramento. The University of California faces a potential cut of over 100 million dollars to this year's operating budget. As a result, we can expect fee increase proposals between one and four hundred dollars that could take effect as early as spring quarter 1983.

But student fee increases are only part of the problem. Faculty and staff salaries are falling further and further behind comparable institutions, thus jeopardizing the ability of UC to maintain a quality academic program. Deep cuts in graduate enrollment, academic programs, medical schools and hospitals, and the potential elimination of student services are all very real possibilities.

The fact is, there is nowhere else to cut—not even in administration. Revenues must be increased if students are to avoid tuition, higher fees, and a decline in the value of their degree. Legislators must be convinced that a supportive environment exists for raising taxes. Lobbyists cannot do this—only we as students can.

In an attempt to address these concerns, the week of February 14-18 has been designated "Student Political Action Week" by the UC Student Lobby and Student Body Presidents Council. One of the key elements of this week will be a two day conference to be held on Monday and Tuesday, February 14 and 15. On Monday, student leaders will be briefed by the California Postsecondary Educational Commission, and Systemwide Administration on the state's current fiscal situation. On Tuesday, student leaders attending the conference will spend a full day lobbying state legislators in their offices in the Capitol.

Kudos to Miller

Corinne Miller has been chosen by the Soroptimists of mid-Santa Cruz county to receive their 1982-83 Women Helping Women Award. Miller has been coordinator of UCSC's Women's Re-entry Program for the past five years. Highlights of her work with the Re-entry Program and in the Santa Cruz community include: organizing and facilitating single parents' and women's support groups, teaching assertion training classes to UCSC students, faculty and staff women and to community women through the YWCA, developing a program to help re-entry students and UCSC staff women learn computer skills, and coordinating next week's appearance by Bella Abzug here at UCSC to raise money for the Santa Cruz Women's Legal Defense Fund.

Shake Rattle and Roll

UCSC has a new seismological laboratory, named in honor of Charles F. Richter, the inventor of the Richter Scale for measuring the magnitude of earth movement.

Formal dedication ceremonies were held in the new campus lab Wednesday, December 15. The 82 year old Richter was present for the dedication.

One of Richter's former Cal Tech colleagues, Karen C. McNally, is now an associate professor of earth sciences at UCSC. She is the principal investigator for whom the new UCSC lab was built on the first floor of the Applied Sciences Building.

"As researcher, teacher, and advisor Richter has contributed not only to the advancement of the science of seismology but also to the public's understanding of earthquakes. His development in 1932 of a new scale for quantitatively describing the magnitude of an earthquake marked the beginning of a new era of seismological research," McNally said at the dedication.

Earth Sciences is an active field at UCSC within the Natural Sciences Division. Some 140 undergraduates are enrolled as majors and over 60 graduate students are involved in advanced degree programs.

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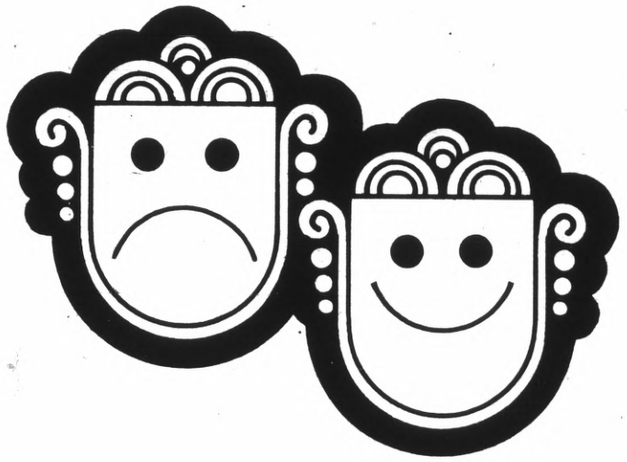


Mormon Welfare Network Thrives

But It's Still a Sin to Be Poor

by Bob Gottlieb and Peter Wiley

Mormons point proudly to the fact that there is a checkout line but no cash register at the "supermarket" run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints at Welfare Square in Salt Lake City. Here, at one of dozens of Mormon welfare facilities spread across the country, the hungry show up daily for free groceries while others arrive seeking jobs in the store or the nearby church-owned dairy.

The Mormons are fond of quoting one of their early leaders: "A religion that has not the power to save people temporally and make them prosperous and happy cannot be depended upon to save them spiritually and to exalt them in the life to come."

Welfare recipients, however, may bear more than the burden of being down on their luck: In Mormon country there's often a sense that it's a sin to be poor.

Although President Reagan has cited the impressive Mormon program as an example of how private initiatives can fill the gaps created by his attack on publicly funded programs, others are not so sure. Welfare agencies and community workers in Salt Lake City note that the church's longtime hostility to public welfare and disdain for welfare recipients has led some church members to seek assistance elsewhere.

Speaking of the Mormon program, church spokesperson Jerry Cahill rattles off an impressive array of statistics. Church members are involved, mostly through volunteer labor, in 600 food production projects. These projects include 20 canneries and numerous meat-packing and dairy operations that are supplied in large part by church-owned welfare farms that are growing food on 140,000 acres.

Church records for 1981, Cahill continues, show that 200,000 people, most of them church members, received free food from more than 100 church storehouses and auxiliaries. More than 31 million pounds of commodities were distributed; 533,000 work-days of labor were donated by members and welfare recipients, and 27,200 people were placed in jobs through some 30 employment offices. More than 20 facilities run by Deseret Industries provide work and shelter for the elderly and handicapped while providing cheap secondhand goods for the general public.

Decisions about who is eligible for free food and employment are made by church bishops (local ward or parish leaders). The bishop also decides whether to provide aid to nonmembers. Cahill emphasizes, however, that "we can't treat all of the ills of the world. We don't have the resources to feed everybody."

In fact, while the scope of the Mormon social welfare programs is generous, the attitude toward the needy here sometimes is not.

That is why in another part of Salt Lake City the nonsectarian Crossroads Urban Center is providing food for 10,000 a year, almost half of whom are members of the Mormon Church. Center director Jeff Fox notes that the church is providing an invaluable service to the community. But he feels that Mormons come to his facility for two reasons.

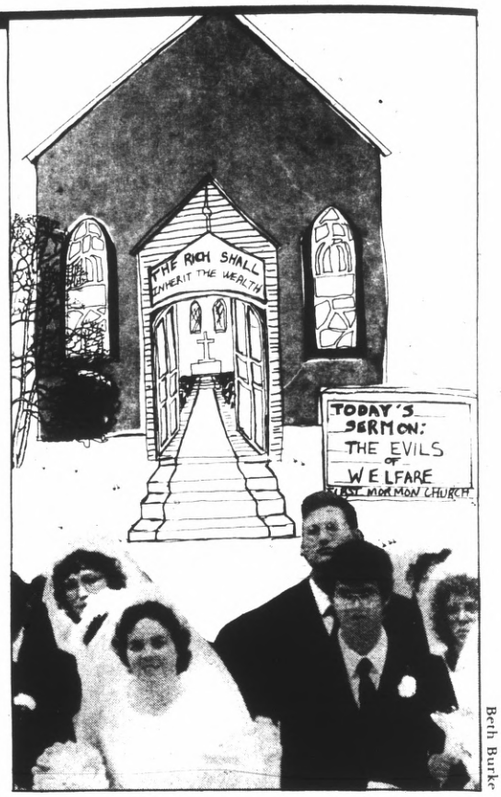
First is outright rejection by their bishops. "Some bishops are very compassionate and will even put people in their homes," Fox says. "Others are not."

A Mormon at the center who had converted to Mormonism seven years earlier was recently turned down by her bishop for short-term financial assistance. She was bitter about the bishop's response because she and her husband had been full tithe-payers since they joined. After they presented the problem to a higher church official, their bishop apologized and helped them with their rent and utilities. The woman also noted that some people were being sent to the Crossroads Center by their bishops despite the church's claim that it takes care of its own.

A second reason for avoiding the church welfare system, according to Fox, is the moral stigma of poverty. Church leaders impress upon their followers that the welfare system is a way to avoid "the evils of the dole" and "the curse of idleness." Members also are told that "if you are worthy, God's blessings will follow." Thus, to ask for help is an admission of unworthiness. Said a community worker active in the church for 27 years: "Some bishops make people seeking assistance feel that they are begging for it."

In another instance, a couple of homeowners found that in order to get help a local bishop insisted that the title to their property be transferred to the church.

The church's history—its highly successful 19th-century experiments with cooperatives and communes and its hostility toward the federal government stemming from the government's attack on polygamy and church political power in Utah—has led in the 20th century to an ideology of self-reliance. In recent years, though, the church has



Beth Burke

portrayed itself as an organization of successful achievers and has contributed significantly to an anti-public welfare attitude in Utah and other parts of the West.

Bob Angle, a Concaw Maidu convert to Mormonism who heads the Indian Health Center in Salt Lake City, notes that it is the only city in the country with a major Native American population that does not "have an adequate Indian center or adequate Indian programs."

"The conservative mood in Utah, which is based on the teachings of the church, means that there is something wrong with social programs," observes Angle. "They are socialistic, somehow anti-Mormon or anti-American. They emphasize that to such a point that they are keeping the poor poor."

Though the Mormon church can rightfully claim significant successes with its welfare program, the pervasiveness of the attack on social programs has contributed to attitudes of hostility toward the poor.

With the number of destitute growing and federal assistance down, the church may find itself overwhelmed by aid seekers which organizations like the Crossroads Urban Center with its limited means can no longer handle. ✓

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The Platonic Academy of Herbal Studies

CLASS	TIME	UNITS	INSTRUCTOR	TUITION
FIELD BOTANY II: Advanced Course in Herb Identification	Mon/Wed 9-11 am	4	Christopher Hobbs	$165
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY AND BODYWORK	Mon/Wed 11-12:30 am	3	S. Dharmananda and G. Marroquin	$125
INTRODUCTION TO HERBOLOGY I	Mon/Wed 1:30-3:30 pm	4	Grace Marroquin	$165 plus materials: herbs and texts
FIELD BOTANY I: Introduction to Herb Identification	Mon/Wed 3:30-5:30 pm	4	Christopher Hobbs	$165 includes field trips
PLANETARY HERBOLOGY (Community Studies)	Monday Evenings 7-9 pm Begins Jan 31st	2	Michael Tierra	$50
ORIENTAL DIAGNOSIS AND CLINICAL HERBOLOGY	Tues/Thurs 9-11 am	4	Michael Tierra	$165
PROSEMINAR IN HERBAL MEDICINE: Special Topics and Guest Lectures	Tues/Thurs 11-12:30 am	3	Paul Lee	no tuition/open to anyone
CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE	Tuesday Only 1:30-4:30 pm	3	Subhuti Dharmananda	$90 plus materials: herbs and texts
THE HERB CLINIC: How to Treat Yourself With Herbs/ How To Use Them (Community Studies)	Tues. Evening 7-9 pm Begins Feb. 1st	2	Paul Lee	$50
CHINESE HERBOLOGY II	Wed. Evening 6:30-9:30 (note time) Begins Jan. 12th	3	Subhuti Dharmananda	$90 plus materials: herbs and texts
INTRODUCTION TO FIELD BOTANY (Community Studies)	Thurs. Evening 7-9 pm Begins Feb. 3rd	2	Christopher Hobbs	$50
BAREFOOT DOCTOR	Thurs. 1:30-3:30 pm	2	Michael Tierra and staff	$50

Instruction begins on Jan. 12th, unless otherwise indicated. Classes are held at the International Health Training Center, off Mission Square, one block up from downtown Santa Cruz (up Mission from the Town Clock one block before Highway I intersection, on right, next to Holy Cross). Registration is all day—10:00 to 5:00 pm—on October 10th. Open House and Pot Luck (5:30 pm). Displays, Lectures, Films. If you have wanted to incorporate medicinal herbs into your health care regime, now is the time to take a course with us.

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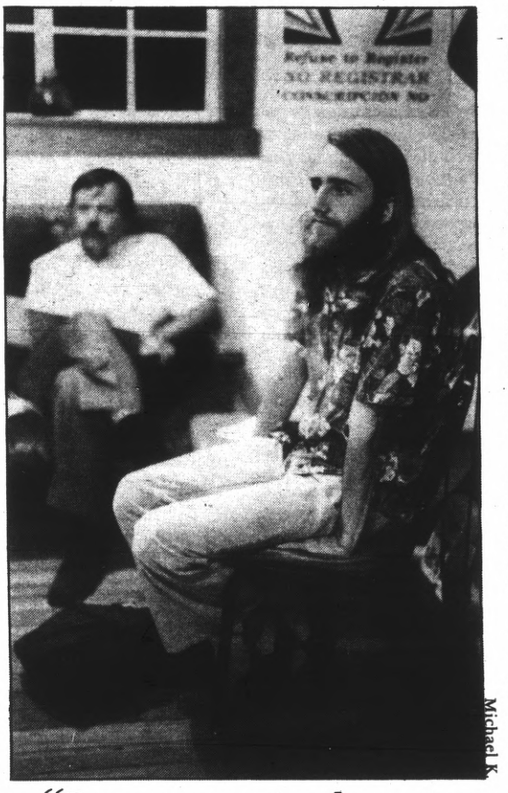
ANALYSIS

David Wayte Update

A Triumph for Pacificism, A Headache for the Justice Department

by Robert A. Carranza



Michael K.

"I encourage others to think for themselves and to act of strength and conviction, not out of fear of the law."

Just before Thanksgiving, David Wayte did the impossible: he slew Goliath and became the first draft resister of the 1980s to win his case against the Selective Service System. When *CHP* first interviewed Wayte last October 7, he was about to go on trial in Los Angeles for his refusal to register for the draft. "Disrupting the registration system is my way of making a personal commitment to peace," he said at the time.

From the beginning of the litigation proceedings, divine providence appeared to be on Wayte's side. In late September, Federal Judge Terry Hatter, Jr., agreed to consider a motion that selective prosecution is illegal. This meant that Wayte's attorneys had to establish clear evidence that he was singled out for prosecution because he publicly announced his refusal to register, and that the federal government based their discriminatory selection of Wayte upon the desire to prevent him from exercising his constitutional rights.

Wayte's attorneys provided several reasons why the government may have acted from a policy of discriminatory selective prosecution. The defense argued first that the lengthy delay in bringing the indictment—two years after the act—indicated discriminatory selective prosecution. Second, they said the decision to prosecute originated from policy decisions made and implemented by the highest officials of Selective Service, the Justice Department, the Defense Department, and the president's office. The local US attorney proceeded to prosecute only after he received from Washington a roster of young men who could be prosecuted for non-registration. Third, the defense claimed there was reason to believe that various statements made by officials of the militaty manpower task force conference indicated discriminatory selective prosecution.

Judge Hatter, at the request of Wayte's attorneys, subpoenaed presidential counselor Edwin Meese, who was a member of the task force, to testify at Wayte's trial. Hatter also subpoenaed all documents relative to the task force conference, but the government refused to cooperate. In a memo to Judge Hatter, the government accused him of having "an insatiable appetite for more and more irrelevant facts and documents." The judge replied that he had an insatiable appetite for the truth, but no appetite for disrespectful counsel.

On November 14, Judge Hatter dismissed charges against David Wayte for refusal to register for the draft. In his decision, Judge Hatter cited four reasons for dismissal: the Reagan administration's refusal to allow Meese to testify on the issue of selective prosecution; the administration's refusal to let the defense see the task force documents that Hatter has ruled relevant to the case; that defense had made a *prima facie* case for selective prosecution, and the government had not rebutted it; and that the 1980 draft law, presidential proclamation # 4771, had been improperly promulgated because not enough time had elapsed to allow for persons affected to have proper notice. A 30-day waiting period is required before a federal regulation may take effect. The draft law was issued on July 2, 1980, and put into effect on July 21, ten days prior to the required 30-day waiting period.

Because of Wayte's victory, the government has been blocked in its attempt to prosecute public nonregistrants. In order for the government to selectively prosecute nonregistrants, be they public or private, it must devise a justifiable standard for selecting who to indict and who to ignore. With an estimated 675,000 private nonregistrants, this task may prove impossible.

The government will appeal the case to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which includes California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Hawaii, Arizona, Guam, Alaska, Idaho, and Montana. Nevertheless, Wayte believes that his victory marks the beginning of the end for the draft registration. For Wayte's assessment to be correct, he must secure another victory when the government appeals the decision.

If Wayte wins his appeal on the selective prosecution issue, the decision will be binding only for Ninth Circuit *public* nonregistrants. Only those nonregistrants who are vocal, as opposed to keeping quiet, will be able to argue that their first amendment rights have been violated. A victory of this kind would nevertheless be enough to put the draft law in severe disarray.

On the other hand, if Wayte wins on the improper promulgation of regulations issue, the decision will apply to *all* Ninth Circuit nonregistrants. Draft registration would still be in effect for all states except those covered by the Ninth Circuit, thus creating an unenforceable law.

Regardless of what eventually happens with his case, Wayte will continue to publicly avow non-cooperation with the Selective Service System. Nonetheless, as Wayte himself has recognized, there are many other ways to show displeasure with a peacetime draft. "I encourage others," David says, "to think for themselves and act out of strength and conviction, not fear of the law." ✓

Information on the draft and how to successfully resist it may be obtained from: Resource Center for Nonviolence, PO Box 2324, Santa Cruz, CA, 95063, phone 423-1626.

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LETTERS

Please type and double space letters to *City on a Hill.* Letters longer than one page run grave risk of being shortened for publication. The deadline for submission of letters is 5 pm Tuesday. Letters that deal with timely subjects and recent articles will be given precedence over letters rebutting other letters appearing here.

A Girl's Best Friend

Dear Staff:

I am indebted to a gun enthusiast, rather than a feminist publication, for pointing out the curious fact that most feminists take a fiercely anti-gun stand. It seems a curious vestige of a quieter, more innocent time, when guns, like wage earning and sexual lust, were things left to themale of the species.

Most committed feminists—especially in Santa Cruz—probably see themselves as liberals—if not farther to the left. Without any particular thought, they subscribe to the prevailing liberal dogma that regards guns as nasty, dirty things that should be outlawed.

Perhaps matters go a little deeper. According to a recent article in *Playboy,* of the things feared by men and women, only one inanimate object made the "top ten." That is the gun—and it is feared by women only.

Perhaps women subconsciously associate guns with penises. The characterization of guns as penis substitutes for men has provided careers for a thousand mediocre psychologists. It is only an extension of the same logic to suggest that women's feelings of penis envy and resentment are carried over into an attitude of fear and revulsion toward another "nasty, dirty thing that shoots." Certainly the subconscious motivations of extreme gun-haters provide a fertile field for psychological inquiry.

It is important to note thatnot all feminists share the prevailing antipathy towards guns. Certainly the foreign revolutionaries of both sexes, that our local leftists so worship, not only show no antipathy towards guns, but the rise to power on oceans of bullets. On the local scene, is it any secret that when Edmund Kemper was killing and eating co-eds in Santa Cruz a few years ago, several women, armed to the teeth, were hitchhiking around, hoping for the right man to make the wrong move?

Guns do have a place in the home and on the person. When more feminist leaders, and those who care about women's safety, reach a certain level of rationality, awareness and commitment, then maybe women really will be able to "take back the night." In doing so, they will get a lot less help from police whistles, candlelit marches and consciousness raising groups, than they will from Mr. Smith and Mr. Wesson.

Sincerely yours,
David Holmes

EDITORIAL

The Feminization of Poverty

SINGLE WOMEN WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN COMPRISE THE FASTEST GROWING family unit in the United States. Similarly, single women with dependent children also comprise the greatest sector of our population living below the poverty line. The plain fact is that the idea of the average American family consisting of a mother, father, and children is an illusion—more and more women are raising children without assistance,and more and more women are taking the economic consequences of this responsibility.

In the US, women do not have the support that would enable them to act as head of households. In order for them to be able to support a family above the poverty level, federally-subsidized child care, comprehensive job training programs, equal access to education, and an end to occupational segregation must be instituted.

Until the myth of the nuclear family is recognized as just that, women will continue to suffer. Female-headed households are here to stay,and their numbers are growing at a fast rate. Until this fact is accepted and integrated into US economic policy, the feminization of poverty will continue unabated.

Where to Write?

In your December 2 issue, you reported in "Women's Clips" that three South Korean factory workers were being jailed as a result of confrontations with management. You asked for messages to the South Korean government demanding these women's release. Could you please supply a specific address and person in charge? Thank you.

Sincerely,
April Kissel

Write to the South Korean Consulate at 3500 Clay Street, San Francisco, CA 94115.

Outlaws of the Sea

Dear Staff:

I am writing university and college newspapers around the country urging that they write stories on the Law of the Sea Treaty. (I am also writing editors of Time, Newsweek, US News and World Report, and a few newspaper chains.) It scares me that we may be the *only* major nation not to sign it. It also scares me that *most Americans know little or nothing about this very important treaty.* What does this tell us about our people, public and private education, the

continued on page 35

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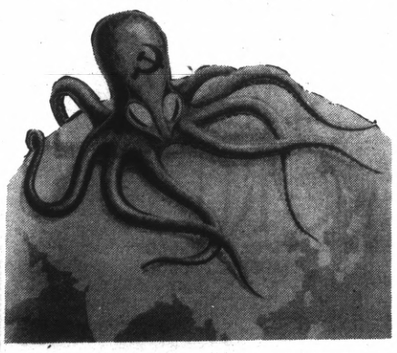

It's me, the Red Octopus. Now that Jack Webb's dead, it's safe for you to come work for *City on a Hill.* My *favorite* newspaper needs little comrades who are good with their hands as production assistants. Also, they are needing a City Editor. Call 429-2430 for information, and be sure to disguise your voice.

City On A Hill
"We Cover The Globe"

KALEIDOSCOPE

A DIFFERENT KIND OF TYPE: An "Exhibition of Letterpress Printing and Book Arts" will be presented at the Santa Cruz Art Center (1001 Center St.) through the month of January. This isn't the mundane technophobe type of printing we do for *City on a Hill;* this exhibit consists of the old Gutenberg-style printing where separate pieces of metal type are hand-picked from a letter case, arranged into paragraphs, printed by hand, illustrated with wood cuts or other prints, and in the case of books, bound with string and glue. Among the artists included are local printers Tom Killion, Felicia Rice, and UCSC book arts teacher George Kane. The exhibition is free and open to the public Sunday through Thursday, 12-6pm, and Friday and Saturday, 10am-10pm.

GO SEE CEDAR: The Kuumbwa Jazz Center will feature the Cedar Walton Quartet on Monday, January 10, at 8pm. Cedar is one of the top jazz piano soloists in his profession, and has performed with such greats as Freddie Hubbard and Milt Jackson. Tickets are $7.50 at the Kuumbwa, located at 320-2 Cedar St.

THROWING CAUTION TO THE WINDS: Flutist Susan Waller and pianist Artis Wodehouse will kick off the first Faculty Recital series on Wednesday, January 12, at 8pm, in the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall. Waller and Wodehouse will perform a program consisting of 19th and 20th century music, ranging from Kuhlav and Schumann to Debussy and, of course, the French modernist Pierre Boulez. Word has it that the Dubussy piece ("Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun") will be particularly enticing.

CAN'T GO AMISS: The Amish Quilt exhibit that has the whole city in stitches will continue through January 30 at 224 Church St. in Santa Cruz. This is a gorgeous exhibit that includes some of the most brightly hued and designed quilts that a bed could ever crave.

MY EYES HAVE SEEN: This exhibit of photographs by Bob Fitch featuring the United Farmworkers' movement will continue through January at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway in Santa Cruz. Fitch is known for his photos of the Civil Rights Movement in the South. The exhibit is open from 9am-4pm by prior arrangement. Call 423-1626 for more information.

MULE-KICKING MUSIC: At a time when progressive rock is becoming more and more insular, there is still one band whose music has the kick of a mule on benzedrine, and it's called the Dregs. Led by guitarist Steve Morse, the music of the southern based band is a fusion of jazz, classical, bluegrass, and some of the most gutsy rock 'n roll you're likely to hear.

The Dregs latest album, *Industry Standard,* was produced by Morse with Eddie Offord (whose past associations with Yes, Emerson, Lake and Palmer, and Pink Floyd, have made him one of the most respected technicians in the music industry). *Industry Standard* introduces the Dregs' newest member, violinist Mark O'Connor. O'Connor has a no holds barred style that leaves everyone else in the dust. He has previously played with David Grisman and Stephane Grappelli, and he is also the first person to ever win the U.S. Grandmaster Fiddling Championship three times.

The Dregs will be playing at the Catalyst on January 11. Opening for them will be Eddie and the Tide. Ticket prices are $5.50 in advance and $7 at the door. ✓

THE ZOO STORY: Alcheringa Productions will present the first run of Edward Albee's *The Zoo Story* on January 7 at the Santa Cruz Art Center Theatre (see "A Different Kind of Type" for address). Directed by Teri Jewell, the play will run on January 8-9, 13-16, and 20-23, starting promptly (with no late admittances) at 8pm. Seats are $4-$6, and $3 on Sundays. Benefit performances on January 13 will help support *Matrix,* and one on January 20 for the National Festival of Women's Theatre. Call 688-8607 for more information.

WORK WITH VORWERK: Local singers and musicians now have the opportunity to work with the highly respected conductor, Paul Vorwerk, who is on leave from the California Institute of the Arts to be guest conductor of the UCSC Chamber Orchestra, the Concert Choir, the University Chorus, and the Chamber Singers throughout this school year. Interested singers and players should contact Vorwerk directly at 429-4624, or call the Music Facilities office at UCSC at 429-2804.

TRUE TO THE BLUES: You don't have to be in the Blues Who's Who to really play the blues, but if it matters to you, the Monterey Bay Blues Society is presenting three straight nights of authentic country blues featuring J.C. Burris and Robert Lowery. Both gentlemen have been acclaimed nationwide as leaders of the quickly vanishing tradition of rural blues performance. They will be joined in concert with local blues guitarist Mark Moore. Their agenda includes shows at Positively Front Street, Caffe Domenica (both at 8pm), and the Catalyst (9pm) on January 8-10, respectively. There is a door charge ($2) at the Caffe Domenica. The other events are free. Burris is known for his pot-pourri of blues harmonica playing, singing, storytelling, "hand-jive" (don't ask us that that one means), African rhythm "bones" and dancing puppetry.

Blues master J.C. Burns appears at three different local venues over the weekend.

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C

Calend

6 Thursday

☐movies

Stevenson Thursday night Movie Series: **Alien** (in cinemascope). 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1 Stevenson students, $1.50 general.

☐lectures

K. J. Fielding, Saintsbury professor of English literature at the University of Edinburgh, will deliver the fourth annual Strouse Lecture on "Carlyle and Cromwell: The General Reader and Dryasdust," 4pm, McHenry Library, Special Collections. Reception and refreshments will follow.

☐miscellaneous

Chinquapin Staff welcome new staff to an organizational meeting. Please bring questions and ideas. All interested students are invited. 8pm, Kresge Commuter Lounge.

'Heeere's Johnny!' The Shining, See 1/7

7 Friday

☐movies

The Shining, a Stanley Kubrick film starring Jack Nicholson and Shelley Duvall—a "spellbinding foray into the realm of the horror film...visually stunning." 7:30pm, Kresge Town Hall. $2. Show time will repeat on January 8.

☐lectures

Julia Lesage, co-founder and editor of "Jump Cut," will speak on "Textual Strategies: Feminist Film Theory." 4pm, Kresge Seminar 159.

☐sports

Men's basketball: UCSC vs. Cal Baptist. 7:30pm, East Field House. Free.

Women's basketball: UCSC vs. Monterey Peninsula College. 5:30pm, West Field House. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Art Exhibit: Woodcuts by Carol Summers. Demonstration by the artist at 4pm followed by a reception. Exhibit will run Jan. 8 through Feb. 9, Tuesday through Sunday. 11am to 5pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge. Free.

CALPIRG meeting and potluck; meeting at 5pm, potluck at 6pm, Crown-Merrill Recreation Room.

Jewish Student Coalition Shabbat Potluck. 5:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

Opening dance for winter quarter, featuring Idle Rich and Box O' Laffs. 9pm to 1am, Porter Dining Hall. $2.

8 Saturday

☐movies

The Shining: *See Jan. 7 for details.*

☐sports

Sailing: Hangover Bowl in Redwood City. Event continues Jan. 9. Call x4524 for more information.

Women's basketball: UCSC vs. Claremont Mudd. 6:30pm, West Field House. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Jewish Student Coalition sponsors a party especially designed to attract students who have recently returned from a year or semester program in Israel. Refreshments, singing, dancing, and a slide show will be provided. 7pm, Crown-Merrill Recreation Room. Free.

Dance with Tall Planet. 9pm to 1am, Stevenson Dining Hall. Free. UCSC students only.

9 Sunday

☐movies

Double feature: **Walkabout** and **The Last Wave**. **Walkabout** will show at 7pm, and **Wave** at 9pm. Kresge Town Hall.

☐sports

Sailing: Hangover Bowl. *See Jan. 8 for details.*

10 Mond

☐sport

Women's baske
Foothill College
College. Free.

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Jewish Though
lecture series. 7
Baobab Lounge
each Monday.

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Stevenson Coll
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Bella

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10 Monday

☐sports

Women's basketball: UCSC vs. Foothill College. 6pm, Foothill College. Free.

☐lectures

Jewish Thoughts and Values lecture series. 7:30pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Series continues each Monday. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Stevenson College Night: Bella Abzug. 6pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. Limited to Stevenson students and alumni.

11 Tuesday

☐lectures

Michael Menaker, University of Oregon, will speak on "Circadoan Clock Photoreception in Vertebrates." 4pm, Thimann Lecture 1. Refreshments served at 3:50. Free.

Public Address: Bella Abzug, "Women Vote a Gender Gap: Equality, Economic Justice and Peace." 8pm, Performing Arts Theater. Free, limited seating.

☐miscellaneous

Student Coalition Against Militarism sponsors a Non-Violence Preparation Workshop in conjunction with activities at the Vandenberg Air Force Base. 6:30 to 10:30pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Workshop will continue Jan. 12. Free.

Weekly Hebrew discussion group. Open to all Hebrew speakers. 7pm, Stevenson 237A. Free.

12 Wednesday

☐concerts

Faculty recital: Susan Waller on flute and Artis Wodehouse on piano will perform works by Kuhlau, Schumann, Doppler, Debussy, Boulez, and Martin. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. $3 general, $1 students and seniors.

☐lectures

"The Role of the Artist in the Orient," by Mar Holmes as part of a free public lecture series, Eastern Art and Western Responses. 7:30pm, Oakes 105.

Gay and Lesbian Alliance general meeting with guest speaker: UCSC faculty member, Carter Wilson, "Everything You Already Know About Sex in Fiction." 8pm, Cowell Conference Room. Refreshments served.

☐miscellaneous

Student Union Coordinating Council—first meeting of the quarter. 7:30pm, McHenry 325.

Asian American Student Alliance general meeting and slide show presentation. 8pm, Kresge 327. Free.

Non-violence Preparation Workshop: *See Jan. 11 for details.*

13 Thursday

☐movies

Stevenson Thursday Night Movie Series: The Grateful Dead: Live at Radio City Music Hall (special sound). 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1 Stevenson students, $1.50 general.

☐miscellaneous

Adlai E. Stevenson Fellow-in-Residence concludes with a closing reception for Bella Abzug. Open to the campus community. 4 to 5:30pm, Stevenson Recreation Room. Free.

Leviathan people, old and new! Come to the first staff meeting; assignments and refreshments will be available. 7pm, Cowell Conference Room.

Bella Abzug speaks
See 1/11

The man behind the X-acto, appearing weekly at City on a Hill

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VIEWFINDER

AIRPLANE II (1982) and **JEKYLL AND HYDE...TOGETHER AGAIN** (1982). This tasteless, tired sequel to *Airplane!* leaves no stone unturned in its desperate scramble for laughs. Aside from a wise-cracking fop with a few good lines, there's not much here beyond the most obvious sight gags and puns. Paired with an equally stale version of Robert Louis Stevenson's oft-filmed classic. Since Victor Fleming's 1941 version with Ingrid Bergman is coming to town soon, there's no conceivable reason to see this turkey. At the Del Mar. Daily: *Airplane*, 1:10, 4:30, 8; *Jekyll*, 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

BEST FRIENDS(1982). Almost every funny snippet of this misguided vehicle can be seen in a two minute television commercial, and there's not many other kind adjectives that apply to the rest of it. Dull, predictable, and stilted come most often to mind. As the screenwriter-lovers, Burt Reynolds and Goldie Hawn don't generate enough electricity to power a portable shaver. At the UA Cinema. Daily: 12:30, 2:30, 4:45, 7:00, 9:15.

BRIMSTONE AND TREACLE (1982) Policeman Sting, Ace Face of *Quadrophenia*, tears up in the lead role of this gloomy British affair about a strange character who invades an ill-favored household of emotional and physical cripples. Opening Thursday at the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7:15, 9; Sun matinees, 3:50, 5:30.

DARK CRYSTAL . Muppet creator Jim Henson's fantasy film starring Gelflings, Mystics, Garthim and Skekses is an ambitious effort but more effort should have been paid to the rather mundane script supporting his otherworldly characters. Beats the other sword 'n' sorcery entries, though. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35

EATING RAOUL (1982). Reviewed this issue. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7, 8:45; Sun matinee, 5:10.

E.T. (1982) . Spielberg's vision of a space traveler left behind on Earth transcends the boundaries of sci-fi to become a moving story of friendship, loneliness, and growing up. *ET* is exceptional because it combines stunning special effects with five-hankie drama and adept humor, all set to an ear-opening soundtrack. At the Rio. Wed, Sat, and Sun: 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:15. All other days: 6:05, 8:10, 10:15.

FITZCARRALDO (1982). The long-awaited epic about a crazy Irishman who wants to bring opera to the jungle is a fascinating product of Herzog's always daring and obsessive nature. Somewhat overblown, but beautifully photographed, and it's not every day you get to see a bunch of people drag a steamer up a hill. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 6:30, 9:15; Sun matinee, 3:45.

48 HRS (1982). Eddie Murphy and Nick "What a Hunk" Nolte come out swinging in this improbable tale of male bonding and violence. Directed by Walter Hill, this yarn (set in San Francisco) is at times truly funny and halfway poetic in the Peckinpah style. Murphy really works out in one scene where he presents a bar full of drugstore cowboys their worst nightmare: a Black man with a badge, a gun, and a desire to use both. A must see for fans of street fighting. At the Del Mar. Daily: 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

HONKYTONK MAN (1982) and **THE TRAIL OF THE PINK PANTHER** (1982). Eastwood continues to make his good Clint, bad Clint flicks; *Honkytonk Man* is one of the former, cast in the vein of *Bronco Billy*. The heart-rending story of a tuberculosis-ridden guitar player traveling with his nephew during the Depression is sappy and slow, but with redeeming characteristics. Playing with *Trail of the Pink Panther*, a compilation of jumbled clips from the films of the late Peter Sellers. Could be seen as a tribute to Sellers, or a calculated ripoff that's failing at the box-office. At the Del Mar. Daily: *Honkytonk*, 1, 5:10, 9:15; *Pink*, 3:15, 7:20.

KISS ME GOODBYE (1982). Sally Field, James Caan and Jeff Bridges star in a rather cosmetic version of the sensual *Dona Flor and her Two Husbands*. As in *Dona Flor*, Husband One comes back from the grave to haunt Field as she prepares to remarry. Bridges and Claire Trevor as Field's mother are amusing, the rest is not. Lacks the mysticism, ripe physicality and lighthearted attitude toward monogamy of its Brazilian model. At the UA Cinema. Daily: 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

THE LAST WAVE (1978) and **WALKABOUT** (1971). Two visually stunning films about aboriginal Australia. *The Last Wave* is Peter Weir's apocalyptic vision of a white professional (Richard Chamberlain) confronted by a group of aborigines. *Walkabout* is Nick Roeg's (*Performance, Man Who Fell to Earth*) evocative story of two white children stranded in the bush who must rely on an aborigine boy to survive. A haunting story about the tragedy of cultural misunderstanding. At the Sash Mill. Tues-Wed: *Wave*, 7:30; *Walkabout*, 9:25.

MAD MAX (1979) and **FIRST BLOOD** (1982). Drive-in fare with car crashes, fist-fights and other staples of kinetic filmmaking galore. *Max* is the first installment of the saga of the *Road Warrior*, and also stars the gorgeous Mel Gibson. *First Blood* gives Stallone blessedly little dialogue and allows his full emotional range to emerge—a mixed bag of scowls, pouts, and smoldering glares—in his role as a mad-as-hell Vietnam vet. At the Capitola Theater. Starts Sunday: *First Blood*, 7, 10:05; *Mad Max*, 8:35.

MY FAVORITE YEAR (1982) and **I OUGHT TO BE IN PICTURES** (1982). Witty, affectionate homage to live television comedy shows graced by Peter O'Toole's ever-charismatic presence. Featuring good character performances from Joe Bologna and Bill Macy as irascible star and dyspeptic writer of a TV show that resembles Sid Caesar's *Show of Shows*. With *I Ought to Be in Pictures*, a dismissible Neil Simon contrivance starring Walter Matthau as a hard-bitten Hollywood type whose all-grown-up daughter shows up on his doorstep. At the Capitola Theater. Through Sat only: *Favorite Year*, 7, 10:15; *Pictures*, 8:35.

"Honkeytonk Man," now playing at the Del Mar

NIGHT WARNING. Opens Friday at the Aptos Twin. Daily: 1:45, 3:30, 5:15, 7, 8:45, 10:15.

SLEEPER (1973) and **KING OF HEARTS**. It's old favorites week at the Sash Mill with this bill plus *Thousand Clowns* the night before. Woody Allen's futuristic comedy about a whiny health food fanatic freeze-dried and sent into the 22nd century rates a 10 on the laughter scale. With *King of Hearts*, Philippe De Broca's the-whole-world's crazy story of a Scotsman (Alan Bates) who wanders into a French town during WWII in which only the inmates of an insane asylum are left. At the Sash Mill. Sat: *Sleeper*, 7, 10:25; *Hearts*, 8:30. Sun: *Sleeper*, 2:15, 5:45, 9:20; *Hearts*, 3:50, 7:30. Mon: *Sleeper*, 9:20; *Hearts*, 7:30.

STILL OF THE NIGHT (1982). A snoozy detective piece starring Meryl Streep as a neurotic whose lover dies under unpleasant circumstances and Roy Scheider as his psychiatrist in a convoluted she-killed-him, she-killed-him-not storyline. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 6:45, 8:30, 10:15; Sun matinee, 5.

A THOUSAND CLOWNS (1965) and **AUNTIE MAME** (1958). The beloved adaptation of a Broadway play about a non-conformist (Jason Robards) and his son. Studded with good performances, including Martin Balsam in an Oscar-winning supporting role. With Rosalind Russell's marvelous characterization of Mame from Patrick Dennis's novel about his eccentric aunt. Russell brings the show to life, but cast and other elements are good in this colorful production. At the Sash Mill. Thur: *Clowns*, 7; *Mame*, 9:05. Fri: *Clowns*, 9:30, *Mame*, 7.

TOOTSIE (1982). Hoffman excells in his dual role as Dorothy/Michael in a film with moments of verisimilitude and *deux ex machina* joined to make a first-rate comedy. Director Sydney Pollack does a superb job with good material and Bill Murray as an existential playwright gives one of his best performances. Well worth a drive out to Aptos. At the Aptos Twin. Daily: 12:45, 3, 5:15, 7:45, 10.

THE TOY (1982) and **RICHARD PRYOR LIVE ON SUNSET STRIP** (1982). *The Toy* is responsible for more waste than Three Mile Island in its abuse of Richard Pryor and Jackie Gleason in a comedy that suggests that all the rich need is a little nudge to reveal the milk of human kindness that runs in their veins. Vies with *Annie* for the supply-side filmmaking award. With the superb Pryor concert film that's always worth seeing. Pryor is so bright a talent on his own that it's no wonder he always seems above the projects he's involved in. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: *Toy*, 12:50, 4:20, 7:50; *Live*, 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

TRON (1982) and **LAST UNICORN** (1982). One wonders why Disney spent millions on the computer graphics for *Tron* without spending a few more dollars on the inane story. Still, it's quite a visual feast. With *The Last Unicorn*, an animated version of Peter Beagle's delicate novel about a lonely unicorn searching for the rest of her race. Beautiful scenery and good vocal casting don't quite make up for a few lifeless characters, but the overall effect is enjoyable for both kids and adults. At the Del Mar. Daily: *Tron*, 1:05, *4:25, 7:45; Unicorn*, 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

THE VERDICT (1982). Reviewed this issue. At the 41st Avenue Playhouse. Daily: 12:40, 2:55, 5:15, 7:45, 10. ✓

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A 25¢ CHECK-CASHING CHARGE has been initiated as of Jan. 3, 1983. Check-cashing is available at the main cashier's office for students, staff, and faculty with a university ID; limit is $25.00 per day. (All return checks are subject to a $10.00 fee). Cashier window hours are 9 am. to 3 pm., Monday-Friday.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF WOMEN'S International League for Peace and Freedom will be held on January 12 at 11:30 am. The speaker will be Ann Marriott, a student at UCSC in Womens' Studies and Anthropology. The meeting will be held at Trinity United Presbyterian Church, Melrose and Poplar, Santa Cruz, and is a brown-bag lunch with drink and cookies furnished. The public is invited. For further information, call 688-5498.

THE LAUREL PARK BACKYARD BASKETBALL Tournament will be held on Saturday January 8, 1983 at 11:00 am. All you HOTSHOTS can register your teams at Louden Nelson Community Center, 301 Center Street up until 10:30 am. the day of play. Rain Day Jan. 9, 1983.
Team entry fee is $3.00 for this double elimination tournament. For further information contact Bob Bishop at Nelson Center, 429-3504.

NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING CLASS—Tues., Jan. 11. "Natural Family Planning/Fertility Awareness" (first of two sessions). 6:30 pm at the upstairs library at Planned Parenthood, 212 Laurel St., Santa Cruz. Sliding scale, pre-registration required. For information or registration call 425-1551.

LECTURE/SLIDESHOW: "Women in Daily Life in Nicaragua" by Julia Lesage, Friday, Jan. 7, 1983. 1:00 pm., Kresge Seminar Room, open to the public. Sponsored by Latin American Studies.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO MEET WITH LOCAL PROFESSIONALS who are willing to advise students regarding their career endeavors? These businesspersons have expertise in the fields of: accounting, advertising, banking, brokerage, chemistry, computer sciece, electronics, engineering (civil, electrical, industrial), environmental law, finance/financial planning, government relations, graphic arts, international business, labor relations, law, management, marketing, medical (various specialties), personnel administration/employee relations, pharmacology, physics (solid-state), public planning, public relations, publishing, research and development, social welfare/services and small business.
If you are interested in setting up an appointment with one or more of these people, stop by Cooperative Education, Room 205, Central Services for more information.

THE COOPERATIVE EDUCATION Internship Program has a small fund which will be used to assist a few needy students with internship transportation costs. For example, a student who plans to intern in Washington, D.C. may receive money to pay for a round trip economy flight. The monies normally will be allocated to students participating in volunteer internships, or, if the internship is paid, money may be granted only for travel costs to the internship destination, but not necessarily for the return flight.
When a student requests assistance his/her name will be submitted to the Financial Aid Office; the Financial Aid staff will then determine eligibility.
If you are interested, please talk with your Cooperative Education Internship Coordinator.

THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BILATERAL NUCLEAR FREEZE campaign will hold an organizing and strategy conference at the University of San Francisco Jan. 14-16. Robert Scheer, author of the newly released book *With Enough Shovels*, will be guest speaker. *With Enough Shovels* is a poignant critique of the Reagan administration's current nuclear and civil defense policies.
Anyone interested in attending the conference should call Dan Haifley before Jan. 10 at 429-8755 or 425-8061.

THE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. CELEBRAtion will take place on Saturday Jan. 15, marking the birthdate of the late civil rights leader. An entire day of events will be scheduled at the Louden Nelson Community Center.
All interested artists are invited to contribute their artwork. We are looking for any art that pertains to Black history, African art, photography, paintings, sculptures, etc. Drop off artwork at the Louden Nelson Center from Jan. 3-14 DEADLINE. All work must be framed and ready to hang—no exceptions! Show will take place from Jan. 15-30, 1983. For more information call 429-3504.

ANNUAL SIERRA CLUB MEMBERSHIP Dinner, Saturday, Jan 8. Where: Louden Nelson Community Center. When: 6 pm. happy hour, 7 pm. dinner. Price: $8.00 per person. Call: 426-4186 orr 423-1618 for reservations.

LIFE DRAWING at the Louden Nelson Center 7-10 pm. $2.50 model fee. Open non-instructive session for students to pros. Modnnay, January 10 and continuing every Monday.

LIZ BATES, from the Department of Psychology at UCSD will lecture on "Cross-linguistic studies in language processing." All are invited. January 7, 3:30 Kerr 499.

MEET THE GROWERS: Organic farmers from Santa Cruz and Monterey counties will discuss the problems and rewards of organic farming in a slide-show/panel discussion presentation Monday January 10 at 7:30 in the Louden Nelson Center downtown S.C. Free. Sponsored by Community Foods.

RICHARD MERRILL, Director of Cabrillo Community College's Horticulture Program and Co-Director of its Solar Program, will be the first speaker of the winter and spring lecture series sponsored by the Friends of the UCSC Farm and Garden. The program, to which the public is invited, will be held at the Messiah Lutheran Church Meeting Room at the corner of High and Spring Streets in Santa Cruz on January 11 at 8 pm. Parking is available.

STUDENT SERVICES DIRECTOR BRUCE MOORE invites students to meet with him concerning any matter affecting the quality of student life at UCSC Thursday afternoons between 3:30 and 5:00 pm. A sign-up sheet for appointments is posted on the bulletin board outside the Student Services Offices, 146 Central Services.

THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE has received the *Undergraduate Scholarship Applications for 1983-1984*. They are available at 201 Central Services from 9 am to 4 pm, Monday through Friday. Deadline for submittal is February 9, 1983—no exceptions! The 1983-84 Student Aid Application for California (SAAC) should be available in our office by late December. The SAAC priority filing date is February 9, 1983. Please submit all applications on time.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in volunteer work? Cowell Student Health Center has a volunteer program and we welcome all students regardless of academic interest. Please come to an informational meeting and learn more about what we have to offer you. Wednesday, January 12 or Thursday, January 13, 12 noon—1 pm., Cowell Student Health Center Conference Room.

WORKSHOPS
Jan. 6 Introduction to CPPC Services, 2 pm.
11 Resume Preparation, 7 pm.
12 Interviewing Techniques, 7 pm.
20Resume Preparation, 1:30 pm.
20 Interviewing Techniques, 12 noon
Call x2183 for workshop locations & sign up.

RECRUITERS COMING TO CAMPUS
Jan. 19 GTE-Lenkurt
20 Wang Labs
24 BNR
25 & 26 Hewlett-Packard
27 S P Communications Company
Call Diane Matus, x2183 to arrange an interview

ATTENTION CIS, MATH, PHYSICS, & TECH WRITING STUDENTS Diane Matus will again be conducting *Technical Job Search* workshops in January. Students interested in recruiter interviews must attend one of these workshops before an interview can be scheduled. Dates are: Jan. 7, 12, 13, and 21. Call x2183 to sign up.

COMPUTER SCIENCE ALUMNI PANEL A panel discussion with UCSC computer grads now working in the field: Mack Bishop/Tandem, Barbara Bowman/Gill Management Systems, Mark Gerow/Intel, Patricia Hathaway/NASA Ames Research Center, Kathy Klose/Avers Corp., Keith Vann/Hewlett-Packard, and Jay Zelitzky/National Semiconductor. It will be held in Stevenson Fireside Lounge from 4-7 pm. on Jan. 14, 1983. Sponsored by the Career Planning & Placement Center.

A PANEL FOR PRE-LAW STUDENTS "Becoming & Being an Attorney" will be the topic of this panel discussion and key speakers have been invited to participate including: Terry Helbush, Immigration Attorney, Michael Finnegan, Bank of America Attorney, Kate Anderton, Second-Year Law Student at Monterey College of Law, and Dena Raulerson, Second-Year Law Student at Golden Gate Univ. Law School. It will be held Wed., Jan. 26 from 3-5 pm. at Kresge Seminar Room. Sponsored by CPPC, Legal Studies & Women's Re-entry. Call x2183 to sign up.

STOP THE MX AT VANDENBURG: People from all over California will converge on Vandenburg Air Force Base near Lompoc later this month and again in March to protest US first-strike policies and the oppression of native Pacific peoples, and to block the first test-launch of the MX missile. The Vandenburg Action Coalition is sponsoring a slide show that explores these issues and the upcoming actions. The slide show will be presented on Sunday, Jan. 9 at 7pm at the Louden Nelson Community Center in Santa Cruz. There will also be discussion about the actions and how to get involved. A $1.50 donation is requested. For more information about the slide show or the action please call VAC at 476-8215.

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De La Madrid's Mandate: Moral Renovation Through Election Fraud

by Steve Edinger

When I went to vote for the Mexican Unified Socialist Party (PSUM), they told me that my name didn't correspond to the list. But the PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party) supporters were voting at every polling place; they were running from one to another—voting two or three times each. How can they say that this (Miguel de la Madrid) Hurtado has won the elections?

—a representative of the PSUM in Juchitan, Oaxaca

On Wednesday, December 1, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) took office as Mexico's President, ending the 6-year term of his predecessor, Jose Lopez Portillo. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the banks it represents see this Harvard educated neo-monetarist as the key to the implementation of Mexico's austerity program, agreed upon this November as the condition for an emergency IMF loan. Austerity will mean a large fall in the real wage, the elimination of many popular subsidies (such as for fuel and basic food staples), and a loss of many public works jobs—in sum, a general worsening of living conditions for the vast majority.

One might wonder how the Mexican populace chose De La Madrid to rule over them. Considering the circumstances surrounding this July's elections in Mexico, one might also ask whether they really chose him at all.

The day after the July fourth elections, the papers announced a "plastering majority for Miguel de la Madrid and the PRI." But to the people that filed into Mexico City's subway trains that morning, Jose Lopez Portillo's "Alliance for Production" to De La Madrid's "Moral Renovation of Society" was no surprise. "De La Madrid's election," recalls UC Berkeley professor Woodrow Borah, "had been a foregone conclusion for months."

Since the defeat of campesino leaders Villa and Zapata 60 years ago, the "revolutionary family" that governs Mexico in the name of the "Institutional Revolutionary Party" (PRI) has consolidated a mechanism that effectively guarantees its continued control of political and economic power in the country.

Of the unionized workforce—almost 5 million people—95 percent work under government-controlled "charro" unions that rarely if ever go on strike, but obligate their members to participate in PRI functions. The general rule is that workers who are absent from these events lose three days' pay. In the countryside, generous portions of meatballs, torta sandwiches, soda pop and chicharron (fried pork rind) lure hungry campesinos to PRI rallies, where participants applaud upon command. As with the labor unions, membership in an ejido—a small rural community which grants small plots of land, automatically—makes many campesinos members of the party.

The PRI election campaign came to a close on June 27, the day it claims to have brought a million people to the Zocao, Mexico City's central plaza. To attract such a large crowd, offers of food and drink would not be sufficient: the subway system ran for free, and the labor unions became even more stringent in obligating their members' attendance. Mexico City taxi drivers received the following notice:

Companero Taxi Driver,

The directive union of this union would like to communicate to you that this coming Sunday, June 27, 1982, a caravan will leave the home of Senor Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, to arrive in Constitution Plaza...

Considering that we are members of the PRI, and that this act is the closing of the campaign of our candidate, our presence is obligatory, because it will be a strengthening factor to our union...

It should be understood that the campanero who does not attend will be suspended from his workplace for ten days.

Attentively,
the Directive Council

Until recently, only four parties had been able to legally participate in Mexican elections: the PRI, the National Action Party (PAN), the Popular Socialist Party (PPS) and the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM). Because of strong support from conservative elements of the Catholic Church, and because it was the only legal opposition to the PRI for over 40 years, the PAN has achieved recognition as the main opposition force in the country. The PAN campaign bases itself on one premise: the anti-democratic, fraudulent and repressive nature of the PRI. Many PAN voters state that they are "voting against the PRI," unaware of the party's base in the old land-owning classes.

In his proposal to reverse Mexico's limited land reform, for example, PAN candidate Miguel Madero proposed that the community-owned ejido farms be returned to private ownership "so that the PRI will no longer be able to take away plots of land from campesinos who don't support them." The PAN officially received more than 15 percent of this year's vote, but party members claim to have received a far greater percentage.

Steve Edinger

Government-controlled unions force their members to march in the campaign of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). During this May Day Parade, in which banners read "Thank You, Mister President," some union members carried clubs for use on unruly workers.

The PPS and the PARM have functioned as the right and left flanks of the PRI. Both of these parties, heavily subsidized by PRI funds, support PRI candidates at election time; in this way, the same PRI candidate may appear three times on the ballot.

The Popular Socialist Party, PPS, has played a key role in maintaining confusion among the electorate. Their vast number of PRI-funded wall paintings make the PPS appear as the main force on the Left; in reality, the PPS and the PRI candidates are one and the same. Some have claimed that the PPS as an actual party exists only in name: when asked about his party's membership, PPS spokesperson Francisco Ortiz Mendoza stated, "An army does not publicize its size."

The "political reform" enacted over the past three years by President Jose Lopez Portillo claimed to open the electoral system to groups previously excluded, particularly to the Left. This years' presidential elections were the first in which independent socialist parties, not collaborating with the PRI, were able to participate. While not expecting to win, the PRT (Revolutionary Workers Party) hoped to use the elections as an organizational tool, and as a means of access to the Congress and Senate. The PSUM (Mexican Unified Socialist Party) hoped to establish itself as the "second electoral force," to perhaps create the base for the elections of a socialist government six years from now.

However, the PRI government showed no intention of allowing the Left to advance. From the outset of the campaign, the PRI used violence and fraud to sabotage the Left parties.

When the PSUM or PRT campaigns reached a certain municipality, they would often find that every announcement of their arrival had been scrupulously painted over. Since the government controls the supply of newsprint and can cut off those who print the wrong messages, wall paintings are the main source of propaganda for the Left. The organizers of PSUM or PRT rallies often ended up in jail. On March 18, one of the founders of PSUM, campesino leader Dario de la Cruz, was assassinated by a non-uniformed paramilitary unit (with army equipment) in the state of Guerrero. PRT candidate Rosario Ibarra de Piedra received 32 death threats during the campaign; several members of her party disappeared in the months before the voting.

The US government, concerned about tens of billions of dollars of investment in Mexico, took a keen interest in the presidential campaign. According to embassy sources, the day that five socialist parties merged into the PSUM last fall, officials in Washington called the US ambassador in Mexico at 3am to discuss the matter.

The US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) took an active role in local elections of Ciudad Acuna, near the Texas border, where the UD, a Leftist coalition, appeared to be on the way toward victory. The San Angelo *Standard Times,* a Texas paper, warned:

The Mexican people...are getting more restless every day. Some say that they have turned to Communism with the hope of reaching their basic human necessities. Communism, stretching its heavy hand North...is now a stone's throw away from the Texas border of the US...

Prompted by these fears, the INS began to intervene directly last December, posting a list of names and photos of Democratic Unity (UD) supporters, which Mexican officials had supplied to them. When the residents of Ciudad Acuna and other border towns (legallly) crossed into Texas to work or shop, US immigration agents would ask them for whom they were planning to vote, according to Mexico City's *Proceso* magazine. Those who supported PRI or PAN could pass, while the border agents detained UD supporters for interrogation. Nine UD organizers have remained in Texas jails since December, 1981, under a legal stipulation that members of a foreign Communist party can be prohibited from entry into the US. Their only crime has been to belong to the Mexican Communist Party and participate in political rallies.

As the July fourth election drew near, PSUM candidate Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo announced, "A fraud is in preparation; the PRI is in the process of multiplying its number of votes." In leftist strongholds, the Federal Electoral Commission distributed tens of thousands of bogus electoral ID cards to PRI supporters, while PSUM and PRT members clamored that they had not received their cards, without which they cannot vote.

"We have a mechanism here in Mexico," explained a socialist priest who preferred to remain unidentified. "If you are from PRI and I am from PSUM, the Federal Electoral Commission will register you to vote at least once, but they will not register me to vote at all; I won't get my ID card."

On election day, according to Mexico City's *Punto Critico* magazine, the Federal Electoral Commission (CFE) opened numerous surprise polling places, as a way of keeping out representatives of opposition parties. *Punto Critico* estimates that only 20 percent of the polling places had the representatives of parties other that PRI present.

As the returns came in, the opposition began to report widespread fraud across the country. In Tula, Hidalgo, PSUM claimed to have had four polling place representatives kidnapped. Many voters in polling places without opposition representatives reported that the ballot boxes (constructed of a transluscent plastic so that one can see inside) were already full when they voted at 6am. In Cholula, Puebla, the ballot boxes were filled with PRI votes even before the polls had opened. In one Mexico City precinct, PSUM reps noted

Steve Edinger

Wall paintings serve as one of the main means of election propaganda. Here, police stand guard while city employees paint over a wall painting from the Mexican Unified Socialist Party (PSUM). By the time the PSUM electoral campaign arrived in this town, there were virtually no wall paintings left.

that 100,000 more votes had been cast than there were voters in that precinct; all of the extra votes were for the PRI.

The "irregularities," as fraudulent activities were called in the press, tended to be more blatant in isolated regions, especially where the Left had gained strength. In Chiapas, near the Guatemalan border, opposition parties claimed that local caciques of coffee/cotton plantation owners had forced over 150,000 Guatemalan and Salvadorean refugees to cast votes for PRI under the threat of deportation. In Simojovel, Chiapas, where 3,000 Tzontil and Chol Indians had marched in support of the PSUM earlier in the year, the caciques used the threat of violence to keep the entire population out of the polling places.

The Left claimed to have been defrauded of victory (for congressional candidates) in several parts of the country. In the district surrounding Tlapa, Guerrero, PSUM appeared to have won in virtually every polling place to which its representatives have been admitted. In the other polling places, municipal governments prevented PSUM reps from entering, and arrested several of them. The Federal Elector Commission refused to concede PSUM's victory in Tlapa, but according to PSUM members, the CFE offered to double PSUM's vote count in the region if it would concede defeat to the PRI.

In nearby Copalillo, Guerro, the PRT claimed victory, although the government once again manipulated the votes to the PRI's favor. "If a PRI supporter had seven children, he'd vote eight times," recalls one PRT representative from Copalillo. "With the army in front of each polling place, we weren't about to complain." Later, when the PRT and PSUM denounced these "irregularities," the CFE distributed the disputed votes among the "pseudo-opposition" parties PPS and PARM and the right-winged PAN.

In Juchitan, Oaxaca, a local Left coalition has already won municipal elections, and claims PSUM won overwhelmingly there this year. Socrates, a campesino and part-time construction worker in the Juchitan district, recalls that many "Juchitecos" put their jobs on the line this year to vote for the Left:

A lot of us campesinos work in the oil refining project near here. At work, the bosses told everyone to vote for PRI; if you didn't, you would lose your job...Since we're all "conocidos"—recognized by everyone in town, the 'PRIs' in the voting booths were watching to see whom everyone was voting for. About 200 of us decided to vote for PSUM anyway. We lost our jobs, but we preferred that to voting for the PRI.

Despite the efforts of Socrates and other "Juchitecos," the CFE claims that De La Madrid and the PRI were also victorious in Juchitan.

The day after the elections, the CFE announced that with 73.1 percent of the votes counted, PSUM had 1.13 million votes—or 8 percent of the PRI's 13.6 million. In the following week, however, the CFE closed its doors to the press and later announced that with 100 percent of the votes counted, the PSUM vote now stood at only 822,000—a reduction of almost 300,000 votes.

Over that week, the PPS and PST, two parties subordinated to the PRI, increased their vote counts just enough to reach the 1.5 percent necessary to maintain ballot status. The other Left party, the PRT, suffered just enough of a reduction (percentage-wise) to keep its candidates out of the Congress and Senate. The Federal Electoral Commission did not give an explanation for these rather drastic changes, but the Left cried fraud.

They were afraid to have us in the guts of the system," said Rosario Ibarra of the PRT, explaining her exclusion from the Congress. "They know that the first thing we'd do there is ask where the 500 deasaparecidos are."

At a rally against the "electoral fraud," Carmen Fuentes of the PRT stated, "Because they left us too wide a space [in letting us participate in the elections], the government had to violate its own laws...The fraud began with the 'Political Reform' itself."

U.S. Ambassador John Gavin, however, saw this year's elections in a different light—as part of "democracy's triumph in Latin America:" "When President Lopez Portillo saw the elections in El Salvador, he said it was a very beautiful spectacle. In the case of Mexico, I think we can say the same; it was a very beautiful spectacle." ✓

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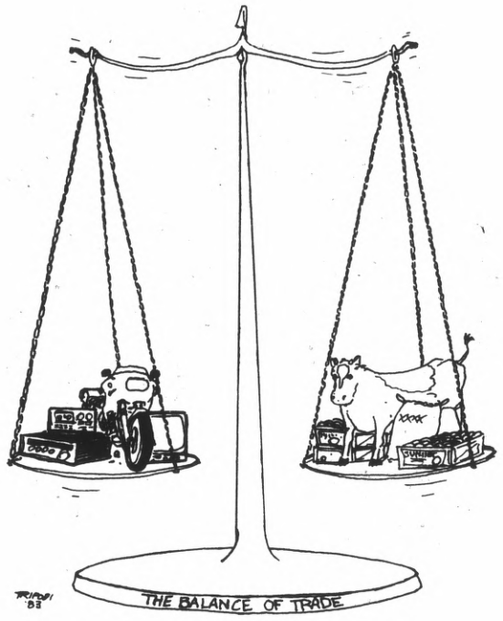
End of the Affair

Japan and the Economic Myths of Trade



by William Beeman

The United States is engaged in a kind of love affair with Japan these days. Sushi bars have spread from Beverly Hills to Brooklyn, and sake is replacing Perrier as the new trendy tipple. Studying Japanese has become a new feature of the fast track for college corporate types.

Love affairs with other nations—and the United States has had a few in its time—are somewhat like human affairs. There are tiffs and riffs, fights and distortions as both sides see each other in ideal rather than real terms. It pleases Washington to see Japan as a firm friend and ally, a cornerstone of US foreign policy now and in the future. This belief creates a series of myths which are difficult to explain when they do not accord with reality.

American myths about Japan in the 1980s encompass three broad areas: trade, business management, and defense. In all of these areas, the United States is making monumental perceptual miscalculations which will exact a stiff price in years to come.

In the area of trade, especially, the United States persists in sounding like a callow, frustrated swain. Washington whines that the Japanese will not liberalize exports because they are being selfish and petulant. Their spurning of the US's most sincere trade overtures is seen as an act of petty willfulness which can be overcome only by pressure and emotionally charged pleading.

This posture simply refuses to acknowlege the fundamental facts of Japanese economic survival—facts of elementary geography. Japan is an island nation without resources sufficient to sustain an intensive industrial economy on its own. This means, in plain terms, that Japan must have enormous imports of raw material and equally enormous exports in order to sustain itself.

In the past, whenever Japan has felt that it might be cut off from either its source of supplies or its foreign markets, it has taken extraordinary steps to preserve the massive import/export balance in its economy. The most violent example of this was Japan's entrance into World War II, triggered largely by US threats to its supply and export lines.

The fear of being cut off is one of the great themes in modern Japanese political life. It explains much of Japan's political attitude in the Middle East, which has made it Iran's best friend in the free world outside of the Islamic sphere. Cool toward Israel, Japan now also is the number one or number two trading partner for every Middle Eastern oil producer.

The fear of being cut off also partly explains why the Japanese are so terrified of increasing cheap food imports from the United States and elsewhere. One economist in Tokyo recently held up a bowl of Japanese noodles at a public meeting. "Everything in my hand, the wheat for the noodles, the soybeans for the soy sauce, the spices, all come from abroad. Only the water is Japanese," he said.

"Shall we then give up our rice and fruit production to foreigners as well?" he continued. "If they should not be able to supply us one day, and we have destroyed our own subsistence agriculture, we will surely starve."

Such appeals are blatantly emotional; they are also largely effective, because they are drawn from real fears and memories. These include postwar food shortages and more recent events such as President Nixon's surprise soybean embargo in the 1960s.

Yet another aspect of the Japanese economy obscured by US myths is the vast differences which exist between large export-oriented industry and the medium and small industries producing for the local market. In one, the big companies--Mitsubishi, Sony and the like—get the lion's share of government attention: subsidies, low-cost loans, fat government contracts and more. This is not surprising, for it is these companies that produce the exports which effectively sustain the whole nation's economy.

The medium and small companies, by contrast, are having the worst time since World War II. Bankruptcies are soaring, and business is stagnant. There is no lifetime employment in a bankrupt company, nor do any of the other miraculous, morale-boosting business techniques so admired by US managers apply. Yet this sector employs 50 percent of all Japanese industrial workers.

It is this weakness in the conomy, more than any other, which has produced the unusually low exchange rate for the yen in recent months. Washington trade and economic leaders have raised the rather foolish charge that Japan is manipulating the yen rate to keep their export costs low. The truth is that Japanese capital is fleeing from a genuinely sick internal market which the face-conscious Japanese are embarrassed to publicize abroad. Opening the market to industrial and consumer imports from abroad probably would destroy many of these small industries.

Thus, though the US loves Japan, Americans also hate it for being so obstinate in not yielding to demands for increased trade. Japan's hidden fear, which we refuse to see, is that the United States might destroy or damage it in the process.

Both nations need a good counselor at this point—one that can help Washington find the language and the policies to assure Japan that its self-perceived fragile economic condition will be protected if trade is increased.

Such longterm guarantees are admittedly not easily made by US businesses, with their short term profit strategy, nor by a government which changes radically every four years. But unless such guarantees are made, our infatuation with Japan can never be much more than a casual fling.

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SC Jewish Feminist Gathering

Taking Care of Commitments

by Lynne Wittenberg

Here, on the first day of Chanukah appropriately enough, was a roomful of about ninety Jewish women, all of whom were committed in some way to the women's movement. Santa Cruz hosted its first Jewish Feminist Gathering at the Louden Nelson Center in mid-December.

Why a gathering for Jewish feminist women? Several of my feminist friends recently discussed their alienation from their Jewish faith. For some Jewish women this has been a painful detachment; after years as a practicing Jew, many became aware of the patriarchal tradition of Judaism, and grew resentful of it. As we grow and recognize the sexism embedded in so many aspects of our lives—including our faith—some of us have come to believe that as feminists we no longer "fit in" to the Jewish religion. Likewise as Jews, some of us feel we do not "fit in" to the feminist movement. One of the principal reasons for the gathering was to sort out the confusion and ambivalence which has, for some, resulted from these seemingly conflicting commitments. We were interested in integrating both feminism and Judaism into our lives.

As the organizers stressed, this conference was one of many being held in the state. These conferences were also born from the realization that as Jewish women committed to the women's movement, we needed support for our belief that Judaism and feminism need not be in continual conflict. This unique conference was a stepping stone towards finding a home for Jews within the feminist movement and a home for feminists within Judaism. Some of us have a love-hate relationship with Judaism; others are eager to actively practice both Judaism and feminism without having to short-change themselves with either.

We have been warned of anti-Semitism within the women's movement. Is it then a necessity that we, as Jewish women, be invisible as feminists? Likewise must we, as feminists, become invisible as Jews? Must we deny our faith as we become staunch feminists or can we adequately integrate both feminism and Judaism into our lives?

The gathering consisted of a series of workshops, singing, and folkdancing. It also provided an opportunity for all interested women to sign up for various Jewish, lesbian, and women's support groups. The variety of the topics for discussion gave everyone participating a chance to find something of interest.

This variety made it difficult to decide which workshops to attend. There were three sets of workshops; within each set there were four from which to choose. Of the first set, I was anxious to hear how Jewish women felt about "Jewish Lesbian Feminists," what they had to say about "Anti-Semitism," and how they take "A Look at our History." I chose, because of my interest in culture and ethnicity, to attend the workshop on "Jewish Women, Racism, and Jewish Oppression," but it was a hard choice to make among so many valuable alternatives.

Some of the workshops were able to stick with the designated topics; in others, such as the one on racism and oppression, the dicussions went off on various interesting tangents. One of the key functions of the conference was to acquire some food for thought regarding certain issues that we, as Jewish feminists, saw as important; so digressions were to be expected.

Each workshop, depending on the topic, went at a different pace. Some made us angry, some inspired us; others left us joyous. The second workshop I attended called "Womyn-Identified Judaism" left most of us in a spiritual mood. We carried out a ritual in which we anointed each other with oil in the observance of Chanukah. The purpose of this workshop was to find ways to "integrate our feminism with a positive practice of Judaism" and to "reclaim our holidays" by exploring certain ones in depth. There we had celebrated many things—ourselves, each other, and the festival of lights (Chanukah).

During the closing meeting we reflected on our day and were asked to evaluate the conference, mainly to suggest improvements for a probable follow-up to the December gathering. We celebrated our common bond and at the same time we acknowledged and appreciated our differences as individuals.

In the past year or so I have become more serious and more certain in my commitment to both Judaism and feminism, and I hope that the conference served as an impetus for other women to do the same. I think most of us would agree that our own rewards from the day's activities were very different, very individual, and very personal . . . yet another beauty of this gathering. ✓

Book Review

Is There a Doctor in the House?

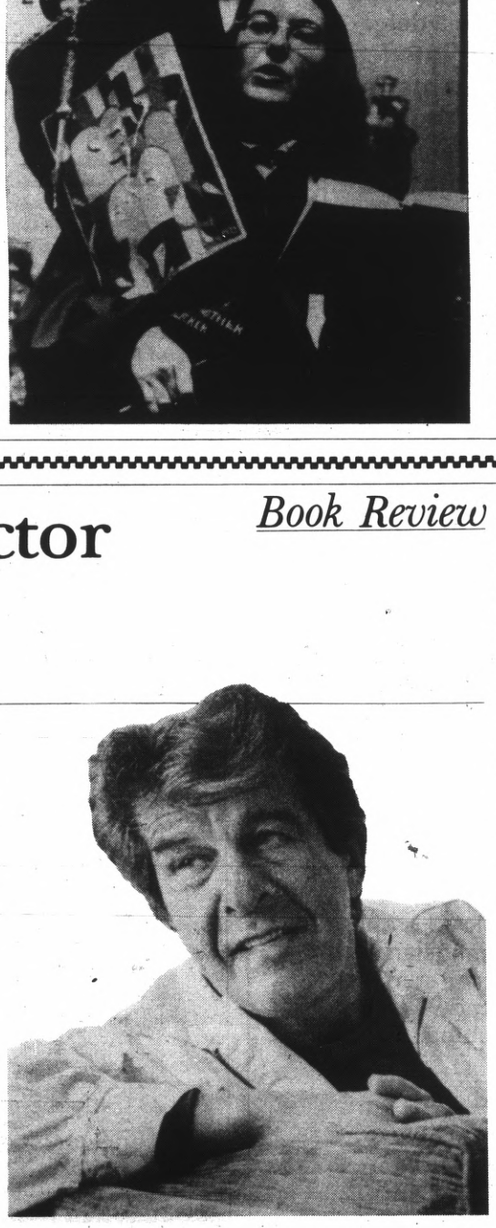
by Deborah Young

The Compleat Chauvinist: A Survival Guide for the Bedeviled Male, *by Edgar Berman. MacMillan, 219 pp.*

During the civil rights movement in the 1960s, if anyone had written a book called *The Compleat Racist: A Survival Guide for the Bedeviled White Male*, certain activists might have objected.

They might have held the book up as an example of how lightly their cause was taken. It could have been written by an upstanding white doctor. The author would be no satirist, mind you, no political commentator, just a good old prestigious MD who managed to get his words in print.

This was one thought I had while reading Dr. Edgar Berman's book *The Compleat Chauvinist: A Survival Guide for the Bedeviled Male.* At first glance, one might think this book belongs in the same literary class as *Real Men Don't Eat Quiche,* (a spoof on macho vs. feminist men.) It doesn't. In fact, this is a well-worn literary anti-feminist backlash. In an interview regarding his book he stated that "Feminism is the biggest hype since Barnum and the biggest fraud since the Loch Ness monster." He contends that a deficiency of the hormone testosterone, which fuels male aggression, ensures that women will not become high achievers.



This is the same kind of book that came out in the '20s when women began smoking and flaunting their independence. Authors predicted with a paternal sigh that, yes, it was time once again to put the ladies back in their place. Dorothy Parker took that all in stride, and being one of the only well-known contemporary female writers, poked fun right back . . . seriously.

The Compleat Chauvinist is written to fellow "gentleman jocks" with a smirk and a wink that says the girls have had their fun but it isn't funny anymore. Author Berman cutely coins his own descriptive language when it comes to women (a word he avoids using throughout the book). It begins in the foreword and never lets up. He is quick to assure his readers, that he is not out to offend the "Abzugians" or the "Schlaflyites" though he's sure to hear from the "shrill Steingreers". He calls his book "a defense manual against the ravings and ravages of the more androgynous species—the militant feminist."

With that disclaimer firmly shrugged off of his (wide and brawny) shoulders, he plunges into the thick of things. Under the heading of "Designer Genes—Y over X," he states, "From that constantly on-the-make little treemouse, (the lemurr, father of all of us mammals) to Mailer the magnificent, the DNA of the male Y chromosome has programmed us to lead our sisters—and we have done so like gentlemen."

At this point, I beg to differ. Anthropologically speaking, I do believe that the lemur, "father" of all of us, also came in a female version. As most doctors should know, that's how little lemurs are made. Also, "gentlemen" would not allow their sisters to be raped by their brothers. I would discuss the disgraceful behaviour of these obscure "gentlemen"

continued on page 35

Women Without a Past:

Look and You Shall Find

by Patty Paludan-Bicket

Society offers a framework for our lives, a support to build on, a foundation to rise from. But a framework is also a limitation, and the pressures of living can be relieved in many ways, some socially acceptable, some not. The younger generation seems not to be as restricted by these limits, but their parents—my peers—still struggle to find their own way in life. Although they were taught that they must not walk away from their problems, taught endurance as the prime virtue, many refuse to hang on and just give up.

They can be found in any large city, the women who have closed a door on what they were and turned their faces forward. They are sales clerks, secretaries, bookkeepers, waitresses; few of them hold executive positions. They live in the less affluent areas, sometimes sharing expenses and housework with another very like themselves.

They come from the midwest, from the south, from small towns, and from wheat farms in the Dakotas. They have walked away from cottages, inner-city apartments, or suburban split-levels. Many were married, to men whose temperaments ranged from morose to manic, whose occupations offered little or much in the way of financial reward. They left wife-beaters, workaholics, alcoholics, or mariages which, to an outsider, seemed to be made in heaven. Many still hear the echo of, "What more could you want?" They want to belong to themselves.

Although these women are of different ages, many of them left their former homes during the crisis days of their late thirties or early forties. Those who had lived in relative affluence probably left more easily than those who survived at a near-poverty level. For most middle class women of early middle age, it isn't difficult to put away enough money to get away to a place where they aren't known. The very resourceful have already established a new identity; others chose an identity based on opportunities offered in a new place. Some retain their own names and contact with their families "back home," but this is difficult because they have built-in responses which might lead them to return if coaxed.

Some attend night-school classes on various levels, others spend their evenings in bars. Some are promiscuous; others, essentially untouched, are still looking for their knight in shining armor. Some are feminists; and some live a life little different from what they left, except that there is no man to come through the door at six o'clock.

Each has her dream, and for the lucky ones, their lives are very close to what they would have if they had a free choice. They have learned that things break or wear out, children grow up and become an occasional duty letter in their mailbox, and that the satisfaction of having the "first" or the "biggest" lasts only until the inevitable competition leaves them disillusioned. Many have only a few friends, sometimes old friends with whom they keep contact, and most would have stayed had their husbands been among their friends.

Each has her dream, and for the lucky ones, their lives are very close to what they would have had if they had a free choice.

Some are placid and content, now that they can choose which pressures they will allow. Other women are energetic: reading, listening, learning, laughing. Some go out of their way to be "found" by "someone from home"; some are supremely indifferent to their former families. Some miss sharing the Sunday papers; others rejoice in the opportunity to sleep late and then walk in the park in the rain.

Some prefer the company of young people; others live in an almost exclusively mature world. Some have cut the apron-strings which tied them to their children, and to their parents. Some left to shock a husband into awareness; others left because they had become aware that emotionally the divorce was already final. Some are bitter; some others are resigned. Some long to return; others are enthusiastically making friends with themselves and learning that the future which had looked like a long, dim corridor has doors which open into a variety of sunlit rooms. For some, walking away was the biggest mistake they ever made. For others, it was the only positive choice in a list which included alcoholism, drug addiction, or suicide. Many have tried one or more of the self-destructive options, and have chosen in favor of life, with all its moods and needs.

For each of them, at some time, this choice was the only choice. And making this choice has given them the opportunity to make other choices: some choose to remain where they are; others choose to return to an old life made new; still others return to the old life, as it was, as it is, only to leave once again. A very few choose to end a life which seems to have no promise in any town. Each of them has given herself a gift: the right to choose. ✓

WOMEN'S CLIPS

Too Depressed to Compete: Basketball star Quinton Daily has asked for leave from the Chicago team where he is under contract. Daily claims to be suffering from severe emotional stress in the wake of adverse publicity he has received. He was convicted of assaulting a University of San Francisco nursing student in her dormitory room; the woman claims she was held captive by Daily until dawn.

Daily was charged with assault with intent to commit rape, assault with intent to commit oral copulation, false imprisonment, and burglary with intent to commit rape. He then pleaded guilty to felony aggravated assault and was sentenced to three years probation on June 25. On June 28, he was drafted by the Chicago Bulls. Since then he has issued statements to the press saying that he couldn't control himself and indicating that he is not sorry about the assault.

Basketball was cancelled at USF after the assault victim accused the campus authorities of attempting to dissuade her from filing charges against Daily. Now, according to his agent, Daily is too depressed to compete. Says agent Bob Woolf, "Every city he went to, he was the target of any group that had a cause." Adds Woolf, "The sad thing is he's only 21 years old, a youngster . . . he was punished. He was on probation. What do people want from him?"

International Women's Week: The next meeting for those interested in organizing International Women's Week will be held on Monday, January 10 at 515 Escalona Dr. (near Walnut), 7:30 pm. Come share ideas, give input and form committees.

Women's Studies Students: If you are a Women's Studies student and are interested in attending an informal discussion with Bella Abzug, Tuesday, January 11, from 3-5 pm, please contact Joyce Brown at the women's studies office, x4324. Space is limited.

Homophobia at CBS: Actress Meg Foster was dumped from the TV series "Cagney and Lacey" when the network big guys decided that the main characters were "too tough, too hard and not feminine." Foster, who shared star billing with actress Tyne Daly, played a single cop. Daly plays a cop who is married, but it looks like that didn't stop their bosses from worrying about their image. According to one network spokeperson, "We perceived them as dykes."

Foster was replaced by Sharon "House Calls" Gless, presumably to play a more heterosexual role. In the meantime Meg Foster is being swamped with television and cable TV offers despite the controversy.

Hollywood's Old Boy Network: A study conducted by the women's committee of the Writers Guild of America's west coast chapter cited various examples of discrimination against women writers in the entertainment industry. They found that during the years 1980-1982, 2,277 television series episodes were produced, crediting 2.700 men as teleplay writers and only 655 women. Moreover, half of the teleplays credited to women were the work of only 44 individuals. ✓

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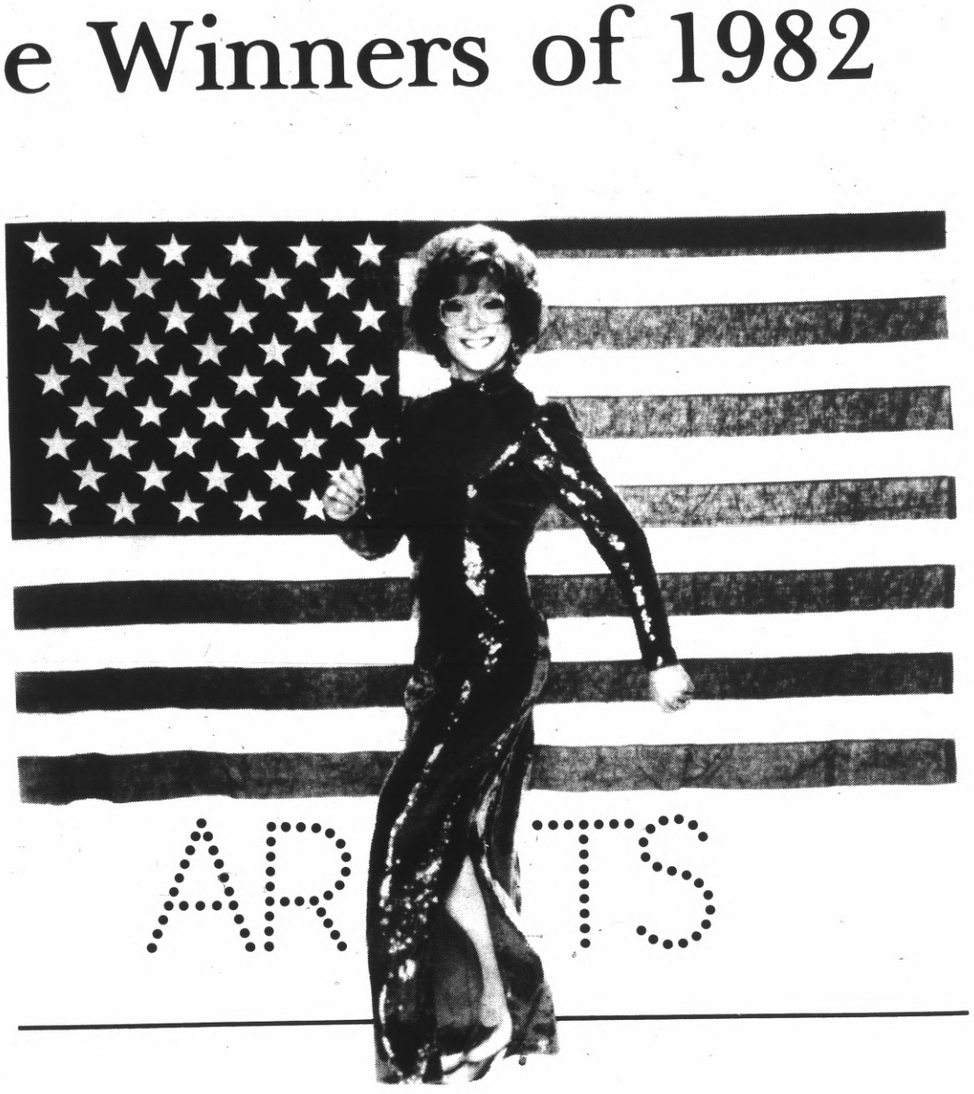
The Best of a Bad Lot

Picking the Winners of 1982

by Sharan Street



Along with Christmas card lists, shopping lists, and new year's resolutions comes another equally inevitable bunch of lists—those of critics who feel obliged to offer their two cents in judging the ten best movies, records, books, etc., of the year gone by. It's a pleasing activity, because even in the worst of years there are always a few forgotten gems among the heaped remains of wasted vinyl and celluloid. But for the small-town movie critic this pastime has its element of frustration: most of the productions gracing the lists of big-time critics are still months away from appearing at a theater near you. But rather than break tradition and come out with a best movies list in June, the *City on a Hill* critics hazard to choose among the diminished pickings that did cometo town, or could be seen on a weekend in San Francisco.

Even in the big cities, though, 1982 was a year of diminishing returns for moviegoers. An endless parade of bad movies raced in and out of local theaters, opening and closing with the regularity of night-blooming jasmine. Seventy percent of Hollywood's annual product withered on the vine; at least 70 percent of that richly deserved its early death. But despite the grim casualties, there was plenty of activity in the major studios—mergers, take-overs, deals cut with cable companies—an unusual amount of activity in an industry supposedly in its death throes. Largely responsible for the feeding frenzy were the monster successes of some of the summer movies like *E.T., Star Trek II, An Officer and a Gentleman, Poltergeist,* and *Rocky III.* As the Christmas season ended, distributors breathed sighs of relief as some holiday releases also showed signs of box-office life, including *Tootsie, The Verdict,* and *The Toy*. But while studio heads counted the cash, somebody forgot to check on the freshness of the product being sold.

Despite the ever-present vagaries of Hollywood to blame for this year's dearth of American films, the fact remains that there just weren't any films approaching the best of the last two years—masterworks like *Raging Bull, Kagemusha Reds,* and *Atlantic City.* Except for the excellent crop of foreign films, few projects this year had a personal stamp on them—a very bad year for auterists. Most of the best works—Pollack's *Tootsie*, Lumet's *Verdict*, Pakula's *Sophie's Choice*—were from cool professionals, and the films lacked the passion and vision of such critics' favorites as Scorsese, Coppola, Cassavetes, and their ilk. Coppola's *One From the Heart* sank before it could even be widely seen; Mazursky's *Tempest* and Woody Allen's *Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy* were disappointments. Even the flamboyant Altman came up with the restrained *Come Back to the Five and Dime Jimmy Dean Jimmy Dean.*

First-time directors blossomed, however, with their works showing more spunk and innovation, though rougher around the edges, than many of the old hands. Richard Benjamin used a light comic touch in My Favorite Year; Barry Levinson concocted the vivid characters and snappy dialogue of *Diner*, and Amy Heckerling made the fluffy *Fast Times at Ridgemont High* intentionally hilarious. My favorite was *Personal Best*, from screenwriter Robert Towne. Though flawed by a striking lack of motivation for most of the characters and a naive performance from Mariel Hemingway, *Personal Best's* breathtaking photography, sweaty realism, and freshness in its portrayals of women made a winning combination.

The biggest influx of good cinema came from overseas, though unfortunately most of the best has not yet come to Santa Cruz. Among those that have were *Das Boot, Taxi Zum Klo,* and *Circle of Deceit,* three gritty realist works from German filmmakers, and several Fassbinder movies, including the evanescent *Lola*, were screened this year. Jean-Jacques Beineix's *Diva* proved to be one of the most unique films of the summer, both visually and as a genre work, and the Australian *Smash Palace* showed *Shoot the Moon* a thing or two about how to make a sensitive yet gripping movie about divorce. The Japanese *Demon Pond* was richly rewarding and completely different from any other 1982 offerings. One of the reasons for the foreign invasion was the involvement of the major studios in distribution, so not only 1982 films were screen, but also an interesting batch of older films: Bruce Beresford's *Don's Party*, Diegues's *Xica*, and others, all of which saved cinephiles from falling asleep in their seats.

Three comedies also did their best to keep audiences awake. *Tootsie*, endowed with a good script and great performances from Hoffman, Bill Murray, Sydney Pollack, and Charles Durning, was a delightful surprise. *Victor/Victoria* provided more than a few guffaws with its sexual misadventures and galloping pace. *My Favorite Year* had brilliant repartee and good situation comedy in the best sense of the word. Though none had *Arthur's* machine-gun rapid one-liners and John Gielgud's dry butler, they were a respectable batch of laugh-getters.

For actors, it was a good year; for actresses, not up to last year's high points. Paul Newman, Jack Lemmon, Peter O'Toole had meaty roles in *Verdict, Missing* and *Favorite Year*, respectively. Standout leading roles for actresses were Meryl Streep's incredible Sophie, Sissy Spacek in *Missing*, Anna Jemison in *Smash Palace*, and Diane Keaton in *Shoot the Moon.* Robert Preston's Toddy in *Victor/Victoria* was a highlight; other excellent supporting performances included Joe Bologna, Laine Kazan, and Bill Macy in *Favorite Year*; Patrice Donnelly and Scott Glenn in *Personal Best*, and James Mason in the *Verdict.* There was excellent ensemble acting in *Diner* (from Daniel Stern, Mickey Rourke, Kevin Bacon, and Timothy Stern); suprb casting by Altman and great performances from Cher, Karen Black, Sandy Dennis, and Marta Heflin in *Come Back to the Five and Dime.* Dustin Hoffman, Julie Andrews, and Robert Preston vied for the Some Like It Hot Cross-Dressing Award with Hoffman emerging the clear winner.

Leaving the realm of comedy to the message film, the old adage of if you want to get across a message, send a telegram proved true in the case of *The Verdict* and *Shoot the Moon*—it would have been less confusing and a lot cheaper. With these and other "realistic" Hollywood productions like *Officer and a Gentleman,* the essential artificiality of film intruded and forced pat endings on dramas that showed promise in their first halves.

Three independent productions illustrated that realism and an honest use of the medium can be integrated into an entertaining, moving, and very low-budget film if the director and screenwriter are familiar with the real-life milieu being portrayed. The films are all strongly regional—*Gregory's Girl* is set in Scotland, Wayne Wang's *Chan is Missing* and Jenny Bowen's *Street Music* explore San Francisco's sub-culture instead of using it simply as a backdrop.

For Santa Cruz audiences, much of the best of 1982 is yet to come. The worst is over (except for the dogs of '83), and a spate of excellent foreign films and limited release Hollywood productions will be coming in the next few months. These include Altman's *Five and Dime, Sophie's Choice* Richard Attenbrough's four-hour epic on the life of Gandhi, *That Championship Season,* a play about a group of grown-up boys and the coach they still worship, played by Robert Mitchum; the biographical *Frances*, starring Jessica Lange as the ill-fated actress. On the European front, *Birgit Hass Must Be Killed*, an intrigue-laden French production about a plot to kill a German terrorist; *Yol*, a fascinating allegory about free will and societal constraints made by fugitive filmmaker Yilmaz Guney, and Bernard Tavernier's *Coup de Torchon,* about colonial Africa. In the near future are Eric Rohmer's *Le Beau Mariage* and the late Fassbinder's *Veronika Voss.* ✓

City on a Hill Critics' Choices

Patrick Steele
Missing
Personal Best
Blood Wedding
Circle of Deceit
Das Boot
Diva
Tootsie
Sophie's Choice
The Verdict
Diner

Richard von Busack
Eating Raoul
Blade Runner
Road Warrior
Missing
Diva
Taxi Zum Klo
Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy
Atomic Cafe
Burden of Dreams
Don's Party

Goatlips' Hall of Shame
Cat People
Class of '84
They Call Me Bruce?
Parasite
The Third Generation
Poto and Cabengo

Stuart Leavenworth
Tootsie
Missing
Chan is Missing
Star Trek II
Diva
The Verdict
E.T.
Road Warrior
Fast Times at Ridgemont High
Das Boot

Sharan Street
Diva
Missing
Smash Palace
Come Back to the Five & Dime Jimmy Dean Jimmy Dean
Tootsie
E.T.
Personal Best
Demon Pond
Diner

'Expect the Very Magic of Womanhood' Book Review:

New Spells by Ntozake Shange

by Kerry Anna Cobra

Sassafrass, Cypress, & Indigo, *by Ntozake Shange. St. Martin's Press, 225 pp., $10.95.*

Reading is an absorbing avocation; the lavish, loving weirdness of Italo Calvino's *If on a winter night a traveler* attests to the Reader's passion for the Text. Its protagonists are three Readers, its main pursuit, their pursuit of elusive novels. When I search out a good read, I can feel for them; never able to define exactly the book they seek, much less the book they have found. Even for you and me, a book is not the *same* book each time we come to it. Finally, like the characters in *traveler,* I sometimes discover that the book I am reading *is* the perfect book—whatever I may have been looking for. My best discoveries in 1982, like Diane Johnson's *Lying Low,* Herr's *Dispatches,* Pynchon's *The Crying of Lot 49,* all exemplified this phenomenon: short, sweet, wise in the ways of magic; headstrong, heartstrong, never predictable. Such books, like best friends, subtly inspire, profoundly encourage, and charge the imagination.

Sassafrass, Cypress, & Indigo may be the finest discovery of the past year. Author Shange is best known for her choreopoem *for colored girls who have considered suicide/when the rainbow is enuf,* which overwhelmed audiences with its beauty, strength and truth from Broadway to the BBC. While *for colored girls* is available in paperback, as is *nappy edges* (poetry), the collection of one-act plays, *Three Pieces,* is hardbound, and an earlier excerpted version of a Sassafrass story is in chap-book form.

Read *everything.* Where this wildly gifted woman is concerned, an impartial approach would be mendacious. *Sassafrass, Cypress, & Indigo,* her first novel, is fluid, potent, and sure. It is fresh with the scent of the South, full of the power of mothers' and daughters' love.

To a Bible Belt kid, the title immediately brings the Three Hebrew Children to mind—Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, who, in the story and songs, just wouldn't give up what was precious to them, even when threatened with the fiery furnace. In the furnace itself, they are said to have sung; and a luminous angel from their god was seen in the furnace with them, comforting them and bringing them through unscathed.

In life, of course, everybody gets scathed. But the sisters, Sassafrass, Cypress, & Indigo, are fortunate women, each with a passionate talent, and the love of a Southern mother. How painfully truly this book unfolds its vision of that love, which bridges the gulf of all that the two generations *cannot* understand in each other by that which always understands—Hilda Effania's letters to her daughters are some of the book's most glorious passages.

I want to see this book in the hands of teen-age women particularly, somehow—the "Marvelous Menstruating Moments" section among the young Indigo's chronicles is one sweet reason—but to see the tenacity with which these sisters hold their treasures-of-the-Self, through the fiery furnaces and through their own human weaknesses, gives any woman a little more strength.

When I was a teen-ager, there were a lot of Gothics going the rounds among my girlfriends. We gulped down the Victoria Holts, the Phyllis A. Whitneys. In the structure of this novel's interpersonal relationships, Shange has danced, merry and mighty, over an old Gothic formula: see the Mom, smart but not book-learned; see the daughters, their divergent lives! And loves! One smart, one pretty; one in the arts. One finds a good man, one goes into a convent, one sleeps around. Or, one has a family, one's a Bohemian, one Lives for her Work. Shange parallels this kind of Beauty Parlor Novel formula wryly, dancing on its (frustrated) stereotypical expectations with wicked wit and loving attention to real speech and real relationships. That old formula must have had a grain or more of truth; Shange reinvests it with life—real blood and real struggle. But do not expect anything ordinary from Hilda Effania's daughters—or from Hilda Effania, who must, in my Biblical analogy, be that incarnation of the imminent-transcendent Mother who comforts the three children through the flames. Expect, instead, the very magic of womanness.

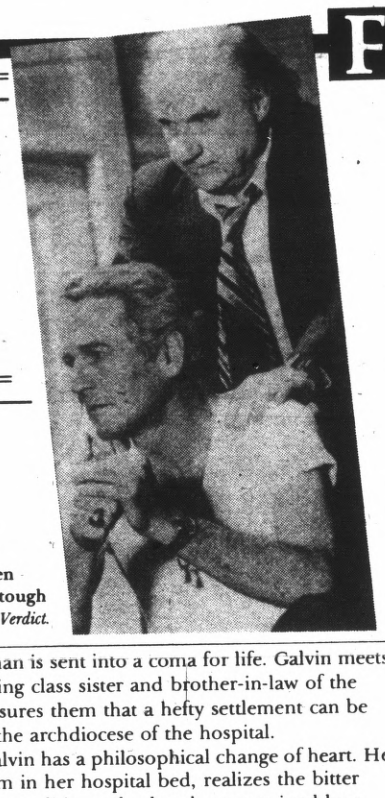
In a Manhattan apartment, cooking dinner. In an old, old lady's backwoods cabin, learning the ways and herbs for safe births. In a New Afrikan commune, celebrating the storm-god's birthday. In the junior auxiliary of a motorcycle gang. In a Third World Lesbian dance collective. In an LA summer night. In all the recipes—and *spells*—naturally occurring here and there through the narratives—"where there is a woman," Shange's novel begins, "there is magic."

When I first read *Sassafrass,* I didn't like all the talents and powers of the three sisters—"we aren't *all* special," I grumbled. This, I think, was rather a testimony of my own disempowerment in this society; and exactly the contention that Ntozake Shange was refuting. We need less reading of the kind Diane Johnson, in *Terrorists and Novelists,* describes as "the cautionary tales (*Anna Karenina,* a wonderful novel, may be the perfect example), those classics of our literature in which women who don't behave according to men's tastes—or *do* seek any emotional truth, an art, career, integrity, or *self*—are punished, go mad, die, or all of the above, for their gross offense against the Natural Order of Things. We need more funny, truthful, inclusive, unflinching, wise writers like Ntozake Shange. ✓

FILM

Trial and Error

'The Verdict'



Paul Newman and Jack Warden skid through a tough moment in *The Verdict*.

by Stuart Leavenworth

For the discriminating moviegoer, few films of 1982 were as engrossing or irritating as *The Verdict,* Sidney Lumet's spellbinding drama about institutional corruption and the redemption of a down-and-out attorney. This film is excellent in almost all areas—casting, characterization, direction, and photography. But when the plot builds to its final crescendo and then peaks, one is left with some very disturbing questions to ponder. If you think of women as a perennial source of betrayal and the end results of justice more important than any consideration of the means, then *The Verdict* will probably sit well with you following this holiday season. As for me, I found these two sub-themes repulsive. They were ugly ornaments on an otherwise flawless Christmas tree.

This is a dark film, both in its message and its cinematography. In the opening shot, Paul Newman is shown as the alcoholic lawyer, Frank Galvin swilling beers and playing pinball in a dimly lit Boston pub. The first part of the picture moves slowly as director Sidney Lumet establishes Galvin's pathetic state. We learn that he was once a successful trial lawyer in a prestigious Boston firm, and then was booted out after he was falsely charged with tampering with a jury. He now lives on highballs and the lowest ethical standards of his profession. Galvin travels to funeral homes presenting his card to mourning widows, and is almost attacked by an enraged relative who recognizes him for the ambulance chaser he is. He drinks himself into oblivion and thrashes his law office, only to learn from his colleague (played by Jack Warden) that he has to meet momentarily with clients on a case that could keep Galvin in Bushmills for years.

The case is supposed to be a creampuff—a malpractice suit that won't even need to go to trial. An anesthetic error was made during a routine childbearing, and as a result a pregnant woman is sent into a coma for life. Galvin meets with the working class sister and brother-in-law of the victim, and assures them that a hefty settlement can be reached with the archdiocese of the hospital.

But then Galvin has a philosophical change of heart. He visits the victim in her hospital bed, realizes the bitter tragedy of her condition—dead and yet sustained by a life-support machine—and resolves to investigate further. He finds a colleague of the accused doctors who states that they "killed that girl" and that he doesn't "want them in the same profession with me."

Galvin is now convinced that the case should be brought to trial (implicitly for "truth's" sake, but also for the possibility of a higher fee through an enhanced court settlement). Without even consulting his clients, he rejects the archdiocese's offer of $210,000 and prepares for a court battle.

At this point it seems as though Galvin's luck has changed for the better. He meets Laura (played by Charlotte Rambling), a strongwilled yet lonely woman with whom he initiates a delicate affair, and Galvin is jubilant at his renewed energy and the prospects for his case. But then adversity strikes. The archdiocese's lawyer Edward Concannon (whom Warden calls "the Prince of fucking Darkness") manages to bribe Galvin's star medical witness, and scurry him off to the Caribbean days before the trial. Galvin is forced to rely on a lackey medical specialist whose lifeblood is testifying at malpractice trials, and it soon becomes clear that his testimony is worthless at best. In contrast, the scenes of Concannon (who is brilliantly portrayed by James Mason) preparing the doctors for cross-examination reveal that he and his phalanx of legal aides have every button-hole sewn up.

In one of the most moving scenes of the film, Galvin has a breakdown in his apartment while predicting the apocalyptic outcome of his case. Pouting and whimpering, Galvin looks to Laura for sympathy. But she will have none of it. With a cold look in her eyes, she exposes the childish game Galvin is playing. "I've had too many losers in my life," she tells him. "I can't afford another."

The drama of court trials has always held a special fascination for American audiences (be it *Perry Mason* or *Divorce Court)* and Lumet uses every device possible to reveal not only the tension of a trial, but also the ominous power that the judge holds over the outcome. In *The Verdict,* the judge (Milo O'Shea) thwarts Galvin's every attempt to delay the trial, overrule Concannon's maneuvers, or introduce new evidence. A day before the jury is to pass sentence, Galvin desperately needs a Godsend; a scrap of evidence, a surprise witness, anything. After a night of brainstorming, he miraculously finds it.

During the trial preparation, a nurse at the hospital has refused to testify (presumably to protect someone present at the operation, and Galvin tracks her down and tricks her into revealing the wherabouts of the mysterious witness. By breaking into a mailbox and opening the nurse's phone bill, Galvin discovers the identity of an attending nurse at the operation, and through charm and determination is able to whisk her back to Boston in surprisingly easy fashion. The film deals innocently with Galvin's illegal tactics, implicitly stating that invasion of privacy is minor price to pay to the dispension of justice.

Back in Boston, Galvin learns that one of his associates has sold out to a Concannon bribe, and with a vengeance he strikes back violently. The scene is the most gruesome in *The Verdict,* and the most senseless. Galvin's cowardly nature has already been established by Newman earlier, and the impact of fist on skin only serves to alienate one from the film itself, and not Galvin as intended. It was a cheap shot, and one that Hollywood abuses far too often.

The final outcome of the movie is both stirring and problematic. To be more specific on the climax would only serve to ruin its overall effect—and film critics have met lynch mobs for less—but this much must be said: the moral lesson of *The Verdict* serves to degrade the judicial process in favor of justice itself, and this lesson has frightening implications. Justice could easily have been trampled upon in a different situation, and that is why the structure of our trial system must be respected, despite its deficiencies.

I found *The Verdict* to be first-rate entertainment, with superb performances—Lindsey Crouse as the attending nurse, James Mason, Charlotte Rambling, and of course, Paul Newman, are particularly outstanding—but the nuances of the film's plot are too unsettling to ignore. In an interview in *Time* Paul Newman states that *The Verdict* concerns primarily the redemption of a man rather than political issues, but I think the two cannot be so easily separated. When you have lots of fruit on a tree, it's the rotten ones which you notice first. ✓

Latin American Studies

Course List, Winter 1983

ES 169—Small Scale Agriculture

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History 194G—Topics in Chicano History

LAS 190D—Resources, Revolution, and Poverty: The Politcal Economy of Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean

LAS 190G—Mexico: Perspectives on Social Change in the 20th Century

Lit 160C—Masterpieces of Latin American Literature in Translation: The New Novel

Spanish Lit 53—Literary Interpretation: Hispanic Literature

Spanish Lit 108A—National Literatures of Latin America: Mexico

Oakes 85A—Pensamiento Serpentino

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Politics 156—Political Economy of Development

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For more information, call the Campus Activities Office (x4526).

'Eating Raoul'

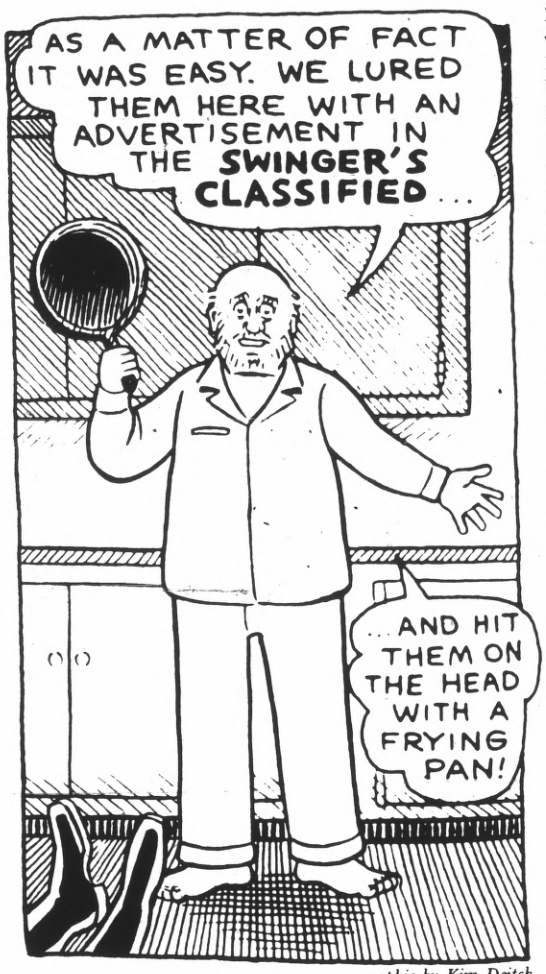
Fun with Kitchen Aids

by Richard von Busack

I was watching *In a Year of 13 Moons*, a film about the anguish of human life and the obscenity of capitalism. I didn't really know why I was watching it; it was as shrill as it was badly lit, but I had heard so much about the genius of Fassbinder that I felt that I ought to drag myself away from the usual junk. In one scene, a hysterical German transsexual whose boyfriend has just left her takes a friend on a tour of the slaughterhouse where she worked prior to her operation. "Didn't you find the work... upsetting?", her friend asked as the cows were upended for convenient on-camera decapitation. "No," the transsexual stammered, "the animals enjoy it...they know they are part of a ritual."

Now from Hollywood, a land where "the line between food and sex has been totally erased," comes a comedy that explores both the ritual of food and the decline of the west in more trenchant terms than Fassbinder ever dreamed possible.

Eating Raoul is the story of Paul and Mary Bland, a nice married couple struggling to cope with the stale ends of the sexual revolution and the spectre of the depression. Paul (*Raoul*'s director and writer) is a hard-core oenophile who has just been fired from his job at a decrepit Hollywood liquor store for ordering a case of $400-a-bottle Chateau Rothschild. Mary (former Warhol star Mary Wordonov) is trying to make ends meet as a nutritionist in a hospital packed with lecherous patients. Pushed to the brink by their surroundings and their desire to open up a gourmet restaurant, Paul and Mary are driven by chance to a unique theory of entrepreneurship: they will lure "rich swingers that nobody will ever miss" to their apartment, bonk them over the head with a frying pan and toss them down the trash compactor for easy disposal.


AS A MATTER OF FACT IT WAS EASY. WE LURED THEM HERE WITH AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE SWINGER'S CLASSIFIED...
...AND HIT THEM ON THE HEAD WITH A FRYING PAN!

graphic by Kim Deitch

At first, their plan works like a charm, but then fate intervenes in the form of a Chicano burglar named Raoul. Will the Blands raise enough money to open their restaurant? Will Mary succumb to the sleazy appeal of Raoul? Will Paul succumb to Raoul, period? All of these questions and more are resolved by the film's happy ending.

As Paul, Paul Bartel is superb. Best known for his past films (including *Death Race 2000* and *Cannonball Run*) and his appearance in *Rock and Roll High School* as a music teacher who abandons his career to become a full-time Ramones fan, Bartel is a suave deadpan (pardon the pun) comedian with the face and bearing of Prince Albert. As his wife, Mary Wordonov (who played the infamous Miss Togar in *R & R High School*) is coolly beautiful and shares her screen husband's sense of timing and talent for the ridiculous. But newcomer Robert Beltran's Raoul is the real star of the show. Whether rescuing Mary from the clutches of a rapacious Viet Nam vet or Heftybagging one of the deceased, Beltran gives the film much high comedy and low melodrama.

Eating Raoul is a low budget triumph, with terrific dark humor and even a little political satire. In a country where the national motto has been changed by the administration from "E Pluribus Unum" to McDonald's "We Are All Meat," *Eating Raoul* shows us what William Burroughs called "exactly what is at the other end of our forks." ✓

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I was on a pitching, yawing Peerless bus and the world's loudest, smelliest infant was screaming out his life a few centimeters behind my left ear. The coat I'd put over my head muffled sunlight, but not noise; not the grinding gears or the roar of the traffic on Highway 17, not even the cooings of the young mother as she gently urged her baby on to more prodigious wailing. Loud noise can make a man do strange things, and I wasn't overly fond of children to begin with.

My hands doubled into fists, my molars ground against each other as dark fantasies of infanticide flickered on the linings of my jacket. A devil mask and a bullhorn (*Skkwakk!* SHUTTT UUUUUUPP!)—that's what I needed. I'd give the little whelp a run for his money; he'd be in therapy for years trying to expunge the trauma. "You haff the nightmarres ov ze deffils wis bullhorrrns," the shrink would say as my pint-sized tormenter, now 38, reclined on the couch surrounded by a mountain of soggy Kleenex. "Zo! Now ve can beginn!

My mind reeled. Infants are masters of subsonics; the wail of a peevish baby can vibrate your bones, jar your fillings. Child abuse can seem justifiable in a situation like that; if this is a patriarchy, why are child abuse laws enforced, anyway? Fathers have hell's own time trying to restrain the paternal instincts around their screaming progeny. I made a mental note to get a vasectomy at the first opportunity.

The bundle of joy drew a mighty breath for his next screech. I covered my ears and looked out the window. 38 miles to Santa Cruz . . .

My journey had started out felicitiously enough. My friends Mark and Linda hauled me to Fresno and then to Bakersfield, where I was picked up by a grubby Continental Trailways and deposited in Los Angeles. There my relatives feted me like a king; it was strictly red-carpet treatment by my mother and her boyfriend Dave. I swelled to twice my normal weight, gorging myself on tacos al carbon and other regional delicacies; in the evening I was whisked away to the Date Room where we besieged the bar with such stamina and fortitude that we received a standing ovation from the staff.

A big feature of the visit was television, as I assume it must have been for the great majority of my readers who had the wherewithall to return to their birthplaces. Dave's TV had *35* channels, but I avoided most of them to focus on MTV, the national music station that played one rock videotape after another. Most of these were dismal footage of heavy metal bands and smarmy New Romantic creeps in expensive clothing, but the careful couch potato could unearth a *Wall of Voodoo* or an *X* tape to make the vigil worthwhile.

The abrasiveness necessary to produce a pearl out of this messed up old oyster was missing in Los Angeles, so there's not really very much to say about the place; it hadn't changed much, and lord knows it seemed more prosperous than it had the last time I was down. If you've never visited the place, you should do so in the winter, when the smog has blown up into the mountains, where it belongs.

I had thought that my Christmas was going to be like a year on the Island of Misfit Toys, but I was pleasantly surprised.

My grandfather, an old Navy man, once told me that the way to wait out a typhoon was to hide in a bar until it all blew over. This Christmas Eve, we found a group of people who decided to treat the great emotional storm as if it were meteorological. In the Date Room all was calm, all was bright, as my mother, Dave and I waited out the evening with other contented patrons and one lone woman who, deeply in her cups, was trying to harass the

continued

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other customers into singing Christmas carols *a capella*. Fortunately, she was rebuffed. As the evening wore on, my mother's boasts of my accomplishments grew more extravagant; I was more inclined to say that I had just been sprung from Atascadero—it kept people from asking what I was going to do when I got out.

The day came and went with surprising calmness; almost as soon as I arrived, it was time to leave for the next leg of the journey, Las Vegas.

McClarren Airport was in the midst of construction; cardboard signs were everywhere featuring Dusty Mac and his burro, exhorting the tourists not to commit homicide because of trouble in the baggage carousels. Presently, I arrived at the Mardi Gras Motel, where my grandmother toiled single-handedly in the maintenance department to keep the whole motor court from taking that one way plunge in a handbasket. All settled, I took her car for a spin on the legendary Strip.

Like Los Angeles, Las Vegas seened oddly more prosperous than it had during my last visit. Gaming is a fairly recession proof industry; but the double hotel fires scared the tourists away and several casinos had closed temporarily in the wake.

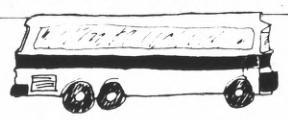
Now the strip was packed with visitors awaiting New Years. I pulled into the mammoth parking lot (the place is one big parking lot) and headed for the Skull and Crossbones buffet at Pirate Pete's Casino of Fun.

After picking the chicken bones out of my throat, I went for a walk on foot around America's biggest amusement park. It looks a little shopworn during the day; the night shrouds the parking lots and the vacant spaces between the big hotels. But the interior of a casino is the same in all of them—the dim red lights, the clamor of the slot machines, and the painful static electric shocks you receive from touching the handles of the machines. When you reach for them, you can see a tiny bolt of lightning jumping from the steel into your hand. This should have had a Pavlovian effect on me, but it never seemed to.

After I picked up my grandmother at the motel, we headed to her house in an apartment complex on the north side of town. Decatur Boulevard, a strip of Safeways and shopping centers in the same area, creeped farther and farther into the desert. My grandmother's place was as close to the edge of town as I've ever seen; it fronted one of the world's largest vacant lots. After a drink with her and Juan the parrot, a friend of my childhood whose playful bite scars have marked the first knuckle of my left hand since I was eleven, we left to go to my aunt's house so that she could tend to her brother in law, who is bedridden with MS.

Las Vegas has always seemed full of contrasts to me: the desert and the civilization (such as it is); the huge hotels and the flat apartment buildings with aluminum foil blocking their windows to shut out the heat and the light; it being primarily a town of day sleepers; and the amorality of the casinos contrasting with the memory of my grandmother feeding an invalid in a quiet North Las Vegas house.

Time ran out on me; before I knew it, I was back looking at Dusty Mac, brooding over the future and rushing for a plane. How I could fugure out a way to shovel enough money into the maw of the regents so I could finally escape UCSC and become a full time gambler, I wasn't quite sure. In the words of Dusty Mac (on delayed baggage) "Remember, you have the rest of your life."



Signs that read 'most liberal slots in Las Vegas' disguise machines with gaping maws and hearts that would shame Paul Volcker.

On the homeward bound bus, I thought of Dusty Mac's stirring words. Even if I was a few hundred dollars short of registration fees, I had the rest of my life. And that was a whole bunch longer than the squalling baby behind me had if it didn't shut up. ✓

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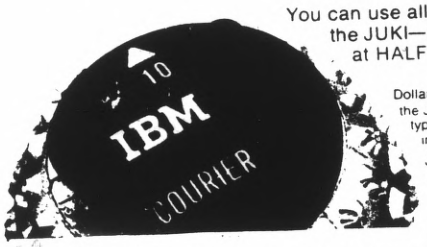

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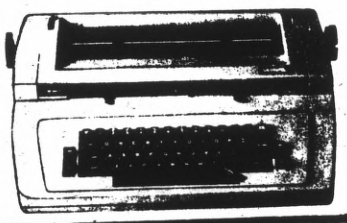

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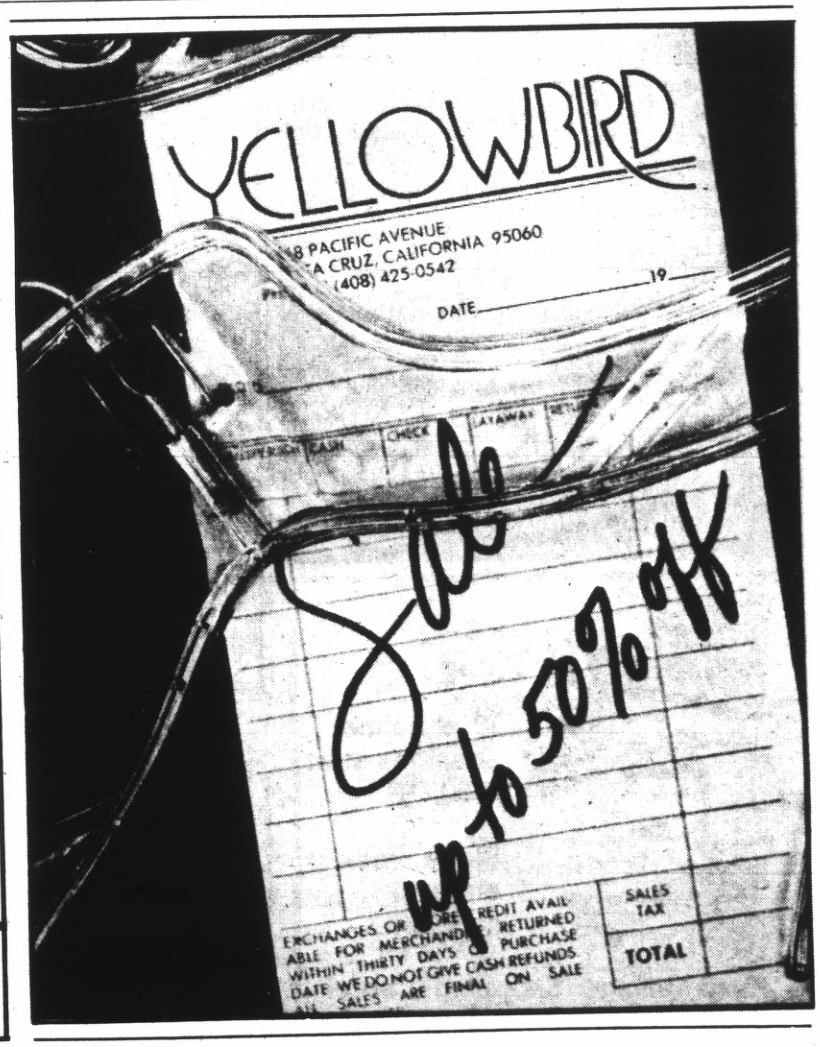

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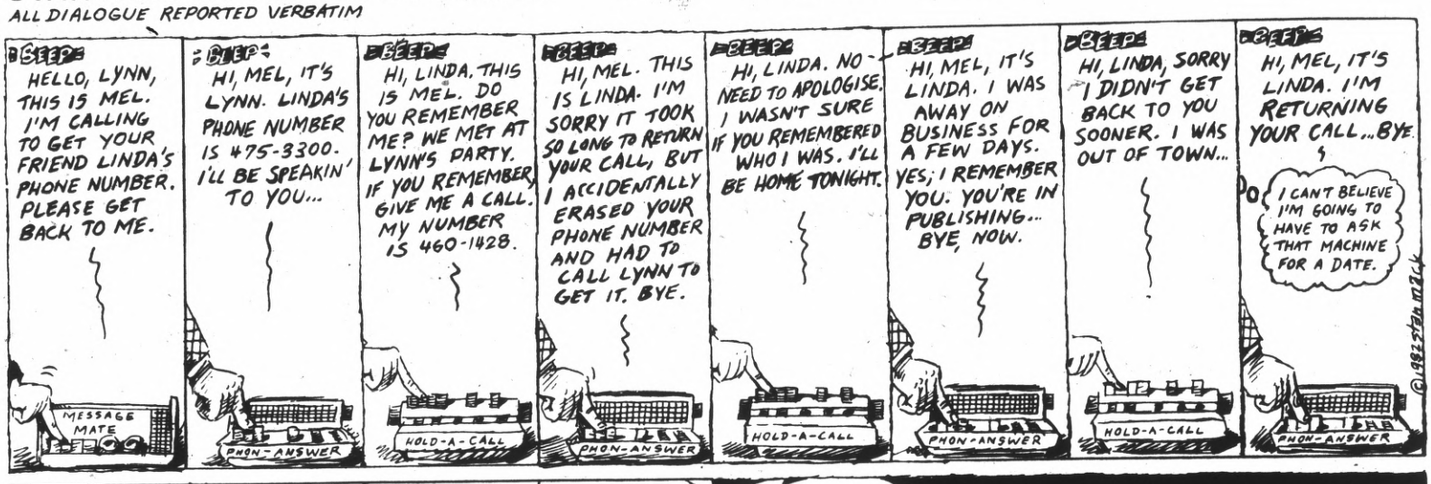
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HI, MEL. THIS IS LINDA. I'M SORRY IT TOOK SO LONG TO RETURN YOUR CALL, BUT I ACCIDENTALLY ERASED YOUR PHONE NUMBER AND HAD TO CALL LYNN TO GET IT. BYE.
PHON-ANSWER
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BEEP
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BEEP
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HOLD-A-CALL
BEEP
HI, MEL, IT'S LINDA. I'M RETURNING YOUR CALL... BYE.
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PHON-ANSWER
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HA, HA, HA...
HOLD-A-CALL
BEEP
HI, MEL. THIS IS GETTING FUNNY. IT'S LINDA AND IT'S 6:30. I'M AFRAID TOMORROW NIGHT IS NOT GOOD FOR ME, BUT GIVE ME A CALL BACK AND WE'LL SCHEDULE ANOTHER TIME. SPEAK TO YOU LATER...
PHON-ANSWER
A-HA! IT'S ONLY 6:50! SHE'S STILL HOME - I'LL CALL HER.
HI. THIS IS LINDA. I'M NOT IN NOW, BUT PLEASE LEAVE YOUR NAME AND NUMBER AFTER THE BEEP AND...
LINDA! IT'S ME! MEL! HELLO, HELLO! LINDA! IF YOU'RE HOME, PICK UP THE PHONE! YOU JUST CALLED ME! YOU CAN'T BE OUT ALREADY. THIS IS INCREDIBLE! LINDA, I'M HERE! LINDA!!

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Female Poverty

Continued from page 3

Business and Professional Women's Foundation in Washington, believes that female-headed households are here to stay, and states that: "For women who are unable to find work, the government needs to increase income support up to a level that guarantees a reasonable standard of living. And for women who are working, which is most poor women, we need vigorous government action against pay inequities and occupational segregation." ✓

UCSC Success

Continued from page 12

as to the best way to study. This may vary with different disciplines, or even with different professors, and it's to your advantage to put your cram time to its best use. If a review section is offered, go. Again, if you take the learning experience seriously, it will show up in your evaluations.

If you've gotten this far but things are looking bad, really bad, you needn't jump out a window. If your problem is physical, see the Health Service, where they can often be helpful without presenting a bill. Prescriptions are very reasonably priced, and even a toothache can be cured at minimum cost. If your problem is emotional, the Counseling Center or one of the counselors available through your college can offer support through the crisis—or even before it hits.

Problems in specific classes can often be solved by a talk with the professor, and if you are planning to take an incomplete you *must* see the professor and/or the TA to make sure you have fulfilled enough of the class requirements to be eligible. Don't ever just stop going to class because you are having problems; use the resources listed here and you may be surprised to learn that there is a way out.

At the end of the class, fill out the evaluation of the professor and/or TA's work. These evaluations are used by the university in promotion and tenure cases, and are taken seriously by faculty and administration.

And finally, remember that social activities are also an important part of the university. If you use all the resources you can find, you will be able to leave yourself enough time to enjoy the quarter, as well. ✓

Letters

Continued from page 16

media, Gallup and other opinion polls?

In regard to the deep sea mining of trillions of dollars of metals, that US corporations who have made large investments in technology and equipment, should be able to profit generously, should be able to mine under the American flag and with the full protection of international law provided to countries signing the Law of the Sea Treaty. On the other hand I believe that these metals in international waters belong to all countries and that all of these countries should get part of the profits. Like if an oil company has producing wells on your property, ;you get reimbursement from the company.

On April 30, 1982 on the final vote on the draft, 130 nations voted for the treaty, including France, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Austrailia, India, Sweden, New Zealand, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, and Egypt. Abstaining were nine votes in the Russian bloc, and seven votes of the European bloc. Against were US, Israel, Turkey, Venezuela—four votes.

Persons or groups wishing toexpress their view on the Law of the Sea Treaty may, of course, write or send a telegram to President Reagan, to their Senators and Congressmen, to Clement J. Zablochi, Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Senator Charles Percy, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Respectfully,
Robert M. Harrison

Compleat Chauvinist

Continued from page 26

concerning incest and spousal beating statistics, but unfortunately for the reader the author covers that section in a later chapter titled "Spouse Beating, A Contact Sport—Saturday Night Fervor."

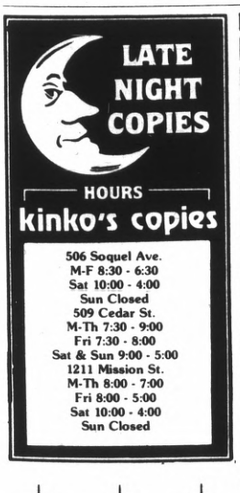
So soon into the book and the author is already speaking about a world far different from mine. I read on.

He skips along to another chapter, "Out of the House and Into the Soup." Here, he belabors the point that women are much happier and more suited in the home instead of workinng; Berman looks to hormones as the antagonist. One of his choice statements from that chapter is, "The lowest wage-scale jobs which the black and hispanic males won't touch are still reserved for those ladies who have gotten out (of the home)." I can't argue with that.

There is a lot of hormonal finger-pointing throughout the book. He blames Jean Harris's hormones on the death of Scarsdale diet doctor Hi Tarnover. Incredibly, he gives no biological explanation for any male violence within our society and never even attempts to justify it.

Toward the end of the book, the author laments that it's a sure thing that neither God nor evolution could have fashioned both Bella Abzug and Sophia Loren from the same clay." I guess it's a sure bet that Richard Nixon and Alan Alda weren't either.

I have several questions about the reasons and motives behind the good doctor's book. Aren't doctors supposed to be sensitive, helpful human beings? Doesn't he have any female patients? He must. Why alienate women by making fun of them as a "species"? Does he only like women when they share his bed? Maybe not even then. Why write behind this thin veil of sarcasm unless he has no concrete research to back up his misogynist beliefs? And finally, why write an entire 219 page book devoted to the theory that the "fems" are losing, if in fact they really are? ✓



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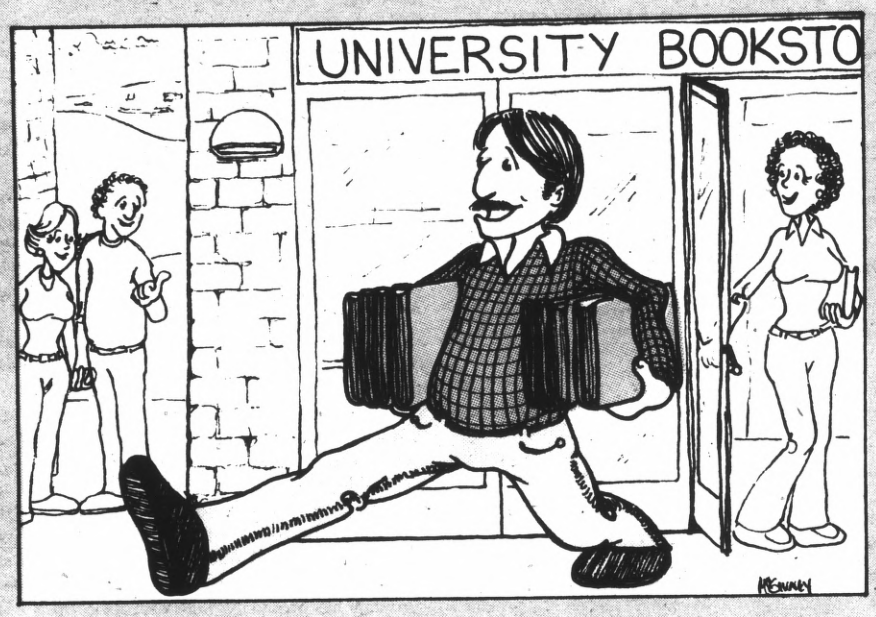

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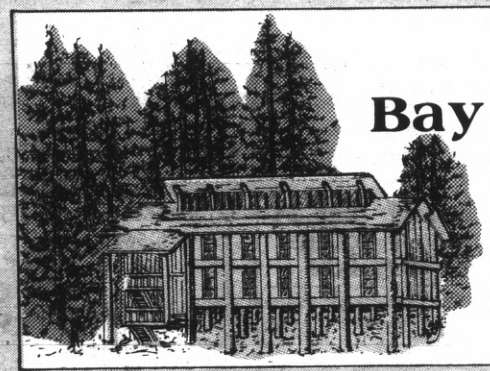

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